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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Appointment of Sealer of Weights and Measures and Flour Inspector.

NUNNERY BILL SENSATION.

Pennsylvania Legislature

HOUSE: Erie Canal Enlargement—Prohibiting Liquor License—Concerning Allegheny County Committing Magistrates—Inspector and Measurer of Timber—Regulating Construction of Bridges over Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio Rivers—Extending Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Civil Cases, &c., &c., &c.

(Spec al Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
HARRISBURG, Feb. 28, 1870.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor to-day made the following appointments:

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Gen. Charles Barnes, of Allegheny.

Flour Inspector—William W. Logan, of Westmoreland.

THE NUNNERY BILL.

Senator Rutan's bill in relation to nunneries is creating a sensation. A number of journals have criticised him severely, and he has received a large number of letters from churchmen, laymen and officials condemning the bill. Senator Rutan says he deemed it his duty to introduce it, coming as it did from a respectable source, but in that form, with an urgent request that it be presented. While he disclaims any responsibility for framing the bill, he now feels pressed by the attacks upon him to urge its passage, believing from the sudden interest manifested that investigation may be necessary, and that there is something radically wrong in this opposition to what he regards as a harmless bill. Many letters insist upon his pushing the matter. The bill will be reported.

NOT HIS, BUT ANOTHER'S.

The bill vetoed by the Governor incorporating the Fidelity Trust and Safe Deposit Company was Representative Kerr's, not Humphries, whose bill was reported favorably to-night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ERIE CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

A large number of petitions from western counties for the enlargement of the Erie canal were presented.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE: Prohibiting liquor license in North and South Fayette townships and Sewickley borough, Allegheny county.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Incorporating the borough of Edgewater, Allegheny county, out of parts of Penn and Plum township.

By Mr. HUMPHRIES: Relative to committing magistrates in Allegheny county, which provides that it shall be the duty of all committing magistrates to enter upon the criminal dockets the name, residence and occupation of all defendants, of the bill and witnesses in every criminal case, and send the District Attorney a true transcript within five days after the binding over or commital of any defendant charged with felony. Wilful violation of these requirements to be declared a misdemeanor in office and punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Also, incorporating the Soho and Ormsby Ferry Company.

By Mr. WALTON: Providing for the appointment by the Governor of an inspector and measurer of timber in Allegheny county.

Enabling the new wards of Allegheny to receive compensation from the old wards for school purposes.

Authorizing the School Board of the Sixth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money.

Establishing a public wharf in East Birmingham.

Regulating the construction of bridges over the Monongahela, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in Pennsylvania, which requires every bridge to be at least five hundred feet in span and subject to the government of the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company, of Allegheny county.

By Mr. KERR: Incorporating the Sharpsburg and Etna Gas Company in the borough of Sharpsburg.

Incorporating the Iron City Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Enabling the school directors of Braddocks to borrow money, issue bonds and levy tax.

Enlarging the corporate powers of the Cherry Run and Pittsburgh Petroleum Company.

Extending the provisions of the act for the sale of goods distrained for rent to Allegheny county.

Extending the jurisdiction of aldermen and justices of the peace in Allegheny county to civil cases of three hundred dollars. Read by request.

HOUSE OFFICERS.

Mr. REINOEHL reported as originating in the Committee of Retrenchment and Reform, a bill regulating the number of officers, increasing the transcribing clerks from six to seven, reducing pasters and folders from twelve to five, and increasing the pages to twelve; also giving the Speakers the right to detail officers on other duties.

CHICAGO.

Illinois Female College Burned—Runaway Wife Found.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, February 28.—A special to the *Tribune* says that about nine o'clock this morning the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be arrested the entire main building was destroyed. The building belonged to the Illinois Conference of the M. E. Church. A large wing of the structure was saved uninjured. The furniture was all saved, but considerably damaged. There were about one hundred and fifty young lady pupils in the building at the time the fire was discovered, all of whom escaped uninjured, and also saved their wearing apparel, books, &c. Loss about $40,000, with an insurance of $35,000, as follows: Home, New York, $5,000; Republic, Chicago, $10,000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; North American, Philadelphia, $5,000; Security, New York, $5,000. During the fire General Ragsdale was badly but not fatally injured by falling timbers.

William Willard, of Sturbridge, Mass., has commenced suit in the Supreme Court of this city against his wife, Annie Willard, who some time since absconded from Sturbridge and came to this city with Mr. W. W. Whitney, a well known singer, who has been employed in Trinity Church for several months past. Only a few days since Mr. Willard learned of the whereabouts of the guilty parties, came here and commenced suit. Whitney left a wife and five children in Boston.

THE WEATHER.

State of the Thermometer at Various Points Yesterday Morning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, clear and pleasant; thermometer 54 deg.

ST. PAUL, snowing steadily for the last twenty-four hours.

CHICAGO, cloudy and cold, with snow and sleet.

NEW YORK, cloudy and cold; snowing.

CINCINNATI, cloudy and cool.

BALTIMORE, cloudy and cold; rained nearly all day yesterday.

HARRISBURG, cloudy and raw; snowing slowly.

OIL CITY, snowing; thermometer 36 deg

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Enforcement of XVth Amendment—Regulating Public Land Grants—The Funding Bill Taken Up and Considered. HOUSE: Protection for Domestic Manufactures—Resignation of Messrs. Golladay and Dewees, Charged with Selling Cadetships—Distilled Spirits in Bond—Indian Appropriations.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1870.

SENATE.

The Vice President presented resolutions of the Rhode Island and Virginia Legislatures, the former ratifying the 14th and the latter the 14th and 15th amendments. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Amending the act for taking the census.

To incorporate the Kansas, Indian Territory and Gulf R. R.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the amendment to the Constitution declaring that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. It provides that any person hindering a citizen of the United States on any of these grounds from being registered, from voting, being voted for or holding office, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $300, and by imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year. A refusal to register the name, or to receive, count or give proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen, under any pretense of race, color, &c., shall be punished by a fine not less than $500 nor more than $4,000, and by imprisonment not less than three calendar months nor more than two years. United States District Courts are given exclusive jurisdiction in these cases and are required to enforce the law. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

The Chair announced the appointment of Mr. Revels to fill the Committees on Education and Labor.

Messrs. Hamlin and Anthony were excused from service on the Committees on Disabilities and Mines respectively.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to insert in all future bills granting lands to railroads a provision to secure the rights of settlers to homesteads thereon, and requiring the sale thereof at the same price as the adjacent lands are sold by the Government. He said he would speak on the resolution on the first opportunity, and it was laid over for the present.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish any information in the Department as to what legislation is necessary to effect the administration of justice, and to protect American interests in China and Japan.

Mr. HOWARD called up the joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to issue bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage.

A debate ensued upon the amendment reported by the Committee on Pacific Railroads, as a means of making up deficiencies in amount of lands granted by Congress to the extent of 10 miles on each side of the road the limit within which lands may be selected.

Mr. HARLAN opposed the bill upon the ground that the railroad had now a sufficient amount of land, and that the reasons for further increase were not sufficiently clear.

Mr. HOWARD explained that the company wanted authority to mortgage not only their line of road, but the lands belonging to them under their charter, and that deficiencies caused by homestead and pre emption settlers should be made good to the company by their taking up lands within ten miles of the present outer limit.

At one o'clock the bill was laid aside and the funding bill came up.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finances Committee, delivered a lengthy speech in explanation and support of the bill. He reviewed the history of the public debt and funding bills and asserted the Secretary of the Treasury was confident of funding the debt upon a four and a half per cent. bond. He (Mr. Sherman) thought it could certainly be done at five per cent.

Towards the close of his remarks Mr. Sherman said the seventh section redeemed the pledge of the United States, by establishing a sinking fund of one per cent. on our whole indebtedness. Since the close of the war the country has reduced the debt $303,000,000, and had paid $600,000,000 of unliquidated debt due at the close of the war, but not then ascertained or computed. This had all been paid out of surplus revenue. It was our duty to make a sufficient appropriation for the sinking fund before we reduced taxes, and this bill supplies the best mode.

In summing up he said: If the $1,200,000,000 were taken it would be a reduction of our annual taxes of $180,000,000 of gold, representing at 5 per cent. a capital of $360,000,000. The bill would result in the adoption of a policy of establishing the minimum to be applied to the payment of the public debt, thus enabling Congress to ascertain precisely the amount of taxes necessary. The public debt would be represented by an annuity of $150,000,000, which would pay every dollar of it within thirty years. Its tendency was to a return to specie payment. We now again restore to the United States note its quality of redeemability, of which it was deprived by the pressure of the war, so that while specie payments are suspended the note will not fall in market value below the value of our bonds. A mode of redemption and limits of depression being fixed, we might hope soon to see these broken promises redeemed and their place supplied with paper money convertible at pleasure into gold and silver.

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. Corbett, relative to the proviso of the 8th section, that not more than one-third of the bonds deposited by any bank as security shall be of the classes now authorized on which the maximum rate of interest is 4½ or 5 per cent., Mr. Sherman said he had prepared an amendment as a substitute therefor. The amendment merely changes the rate of interest upon the bonds referred to from 4½ or 5 per cent. to 5 or 5½ per cent.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill, with instructions.

At three o'clock the Senate went into Executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various bills were introduced and referred, including the following: To provide for the enforcement of judgments in lawful money of the United States.

To regulate the civil service.

To amend the internal revenue laws so as to relieve the people of the late insurrectionary States.

Relative to swamp lands in Missouri.

Granting lands in aid of the Laclede & Fort Scott railroad.

To allow school trustees in Arkansas to enter lands for school purposes under the homestead law.

For the survey of the mouth of the Chippewa river, Wis.

To incorporate Indian Territory.

To aid the construction of Fremont and Elkhorn Railroad, Nebraska.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. McCreary, declaring pork packers lard renderers or others engaged in smoking hams and curing meats, or others known as in the provision trade, and refunding the tax already collected, was amended by striking out the refunding clause and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. SPINK, of Dakota, offered a resolution in favor of such a tariff for revenue on foreign imports as will incidentally protect domestic manufactures, and without impairing the revenue impose the least burdens upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Mr. KELSEY objected, but the House seconded the previous question—yeas 76, nays 44.

Mr. WOOD moved to table the resolution. Negatived without division and the resolution adopted—107 against 48.

The resolution was copied verbatim from the national Democratic platform of 1868.

The nays were Messrs. Allison, Archer, Beggs, Bird, Booker, Boyd, Brooks, (Mass.) Burchard, Burr, Calkin, Cox, Crebs, Dickinson, Dixon, Finkineburg, Gibson, Griswold, Haight, Hambleton, Hawkins, Hayes, Hollin, Holman, Johnson, Jones, (Ky.) Judd, Kerr, Marshall, Mayham, McCormick, McNeely, Munger, Niblack, Orth, Potter, Reading, Ridgeway, Rogers, Schumaker, Sherrod, Smith, (Oregon) Stone, Trimble, Tyner, Voorhees, Winans and Wood.

Mr. PALMER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking to report a general law authorizing the establishment of National banks, unrestricted in aggregate number and circulation, based on such an issue of United States bonds as shall induce the lowest possible reduction of the rate of interest.

The House refused to second the previous question and it went over till next Monday.

Mr. BECK introduced a joint resolution extending the time for the withdrawal distilled spirits from bonded warehouse to three years from the date of entry.

Mr. COOPER offered a substitute imposing an additional tax of one cent per gallon for every month after the first year.

Mr. PROSSER hoped the Government would not exact 24 per cent interest in that way, thus discriminating in favor of foreign importers and distillers against home distillers.

Mr. HOOPER remarked that foreign liquors and merchandise kept in bonded warehouses one day over a year have to pay ten per cent. on duty and that the duty on imported liquors is two dollars and a half in gold.

The Speaker presented the resignations of Messrs. Golladay, of Kentucky, and Dewees, of North Carolina, who are understood to have been implicated in the matter of disposing of the cadetships.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

The massacre of the Piegan Indians by Col. Baker's command was further discussed by Messrs. Stevenson, Cavanagh, Axtell, Hoar, Woodward, McCormick, Sargent, Cleves, Voorhees, Wood and other members, Messrs. Stevens, Cavanagh and McCormick defending the act. After progressing through thirty-four pages of the bill the Committee rose.

Mr. GARFIELD asked that the Committee on Banking have leave to report any time on the subject of gold panic, and Mr. COX asked leave to report the views of the minority. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, the polygamy bill was made the special order for the 22d of March.

Mr. BECK argued in favor of his own proposition and against the Government charging any interest.

Messrs. BUTLER, of Mass., and COVODE, sustained Mr. Beck's proposition.

Mr. ALLISON preferred to have the matter left to the Committee on Ways and Means, to be provided for in the general revenue bill.

Mr. MARSHALL argued in favor of the extension of time and also of the payment of interest, but opposed the ruinous rate proposed by Mr. Hooper. He suggested the additional tax be one-half cent a gallon per month.

The yeas and nays were ordered on Mr. Marshall's amendment, when the motion to adjourn was interposed.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NEW YORK, February 28, 1870.

THE MORMONS.

For more than two months past the people of Long Island have been in an excited state of mind over the success of the Mormon bishops and elders in making converts to their faith. The society which was driven from Freeport the other day by a mob, located themselves at Pachogue, where protection was promised them by a Justice of the place. This action on the part of the Justice has caused much excitement. Yesterday a meeting was held at Christian Hook, and it was thought for a time that a serious disturbance would occur, but the malcontents were dissuaded from making an assault. Elder Brown, of Salt Lake, harangued the assembly. It is predicted that if the Mormons continue to hold these meetings and propagate their doctrines on Long Island, serious disturbance will occur terminating in bloodshed.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Dates to the 19th inst. report the gunboat Nyasic was to leave Aspinwall in a few days for Caledonia Bay, to commence the survey for the Darien Canal, for which a number of laborers have been engaged. The steamship Grant was expecting at Caledonia Bay shortly.

Advices from Guatemala state that the revolutionists were routed by the troops of the government on the 23d of January. Peace has been restored.

The treaty between Colombia and the United States for a canal across the Isthmus now needs only the signature of the United States Commissioner, who was expected shortly at Bogota.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Panama on the 23d February.

Nothing new from Chili.

The whole of Paraguay is represented in a sad state. The people are dying from want and starvation in the provinces. Its ammunition, the Italian Consul, with whom was deposited for safety a large amount of treasure by wealthy families when that place was captured by the allies, attempted to leave with the treasure but was caught and compelled to disgorge.

THE RETRENCHMENT POLICY.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes, in a speech at Nashua, N. H., on the 22d February, said: "Though an earnest, conscientious effort in all branches of the Government to see to it that there shall not be a dollar more appropriated for next year than for this, I was charged yesterday afternoon by the President himself with this message: He told me to assure the people of New Hampshire that this exhibit I have made here of the successful collection and the economical expenditure of money during the present year is an earnest and a pledge of what shall be in the year to come. Tell the people of New Hampshire that during my administration there shall be no ascending scale of public expenditures, but whenever and wherever the closest scrutiny shall disclose the possibility of cutting off a dollar, it shall be done."

LEX TALIONIS.

Havana letters state that sixty-two Cuban prisoners, enlisted men, were shot by the Spaniards at Cienfuegos, and that General Jordan has publicly announced that he would shoot eight or ten of the Spanish chiefs and officers, prisoners in his hands, for every Cuban leader taken prisoner who might be killed afterward by the enemy.

SCRANTON, PA.

Terrible Boiler Explosion—Nine Killed and Many Wounded—The Coal Strike.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SCRANTON, February 28.—The boiler of heating furnace No. 3 at the railroad iron rolling mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company exploded this afternoon. A portion of the roof, with all its heavy timbers, shafting, etc., seventy-five by ninety-five feet, was blown into the air and fell with a tremendous crash. The noise of the explosion shook half the city. Twenty or thirty men are buried in the ruins.

The following were taken out dead: John Sweeny, Peter A. Hartmann, Martin H. Welsh, Jas. Connelly, Patrick Morran, John Dowd, Mike Gannon Hilly, son of Hugh Hilly. Another man, named Smith, after being assisted home by two men, died, making in all nine dead.

The following are more or less injured: Lewis Williams, John Engle, John Hartman, son of Peter, who was killed, Patrick Kelly, Teddy Tiernay, dangerously, Christian Wirth, J. Jones, W. Kane, G. Mesanny, Mathew Snow, Philip Weichel, Thomas Rafferty James Hantry, Emanuel Osland, William Castle, Felix McAndrews.

The damage to the mill is not yet ascertained.

The Coal Strike.

SCRANTON, PA., February 28.—There was no stoppage of work by the miners to-day in this portion of the coal fields, the employes of three large companies, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Delaware Canal Coal Company refusing to turn out. The men in the vicinity of Wilkes Barre have the matter under advisement and there was no turn out there to-day.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Cotton Cases—American War Vessel Sunk by Collision—One Hundred and Twenty Lives Lost—The Franking Privilege Petitions—Case of Georgia—Mississippi Relieved of Military Rule—Judge Strong's Nomination—The Public Debt—XVth Amendment Ratification, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1870.

COTTON CASES.

The Supreme Court to-day, in the captured and abandoned cotton cases from the Court of Claims, decided that the people of the United States were not called on to determine for themselves when the war of rebellion closed, but that August 20th, 1866, the date of the President's proclamation declaring the fact, was deemed conclusive of the question.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE PETITIONS.

The Postmaster General, in reply to a Senate resolution, says the number of blank petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege sent out was 75,000, and the number of accompanying circulars 28,000. Total cost $499 66, which was defrayed by the office of the Congressional printer. No part of the expense was charged against any fund appropriated for the use of the Postoffice Department. The petitions and circulars were prepared under the direction of the Postmaster General, in accordance with the views expressed by the President in his late message and in response to what was believed to be a very general wish of the people, that the franking privilege should be abolished. He had returns from four hundred and fifty-four postoffices for January, showing the number of free letters sent therefrom to be 666,901; postage, $17,772 53; weight of free printed matter sent, 346,194 pounds; postage thereon at regular rates, $42,334.36; total cost of free matter sent from 454 postoffices, $159,-107 89. The returns will be continued, and if full returns had been received from all the offices for January the aggregate amount would have exceeded $200,000, or at the rate of $2,400,000 per annum. Although unable to give the figures in detail, he says it is notorious that the frauds which have been perpetrated under cover of the franking privilege have been enormous. In times of excited political campaigns the various parties have not hesitated to employ it to transmit what ever of printed matter they may have wished to disseminate. The Postmaster General adds that the recent agitation for the repeal has increased the sales of stamps and stamped envelopes during January $311,332 over the same month of 1869.

AMERICAN WAR VESSEL SUNK—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY LIVES LOST.

The State Department has received a dispatch from Minister Motley, at London, stating that the British steamer Bombay collided with the U. S. steamer Oneida, near Yokohoma, Japan. The latter went down. It is reported one hundred and twenty lives were lost. The following is a list of the officers of the Oneida, as it appears on the books of the Navy Department: Commander, Edward P. Williams; lieut. commanders, Wm. F. Stewart and Alonzo W. Muldaur; surgeon, Jas. Luddard; assistant surgeon, Edward Frothingham; passed assistant paymaster, Thomas L. Tullock, jr.; masters, Walter Sargent, John R. Pheland, Isaac J. Yates and Charles B. Arnold; 1st assistant engineer in charge, N. B. Litig; 1st assistant engineer, Haviland Tarlow; 2nd assistant engineers, John Torrance and Charles W. O. Senter; ensign, John Cowie; carpenter, J. D. Primer, captain's clerk, William A. Crownsfield; paymaster's clerk, William A. Thomas. The Oneida was a third-rate vessel carrying eight guns.

THE SUPREME COURT.

What are known as the cotton cases, involving a large amount of abandoned cotton taken possession of by the Government, were to-day decided by the Supreme Court, who affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims against the United States. In the case of Sarrow et al. vs. The United States, in giving the opinion it is stated that Congress, by act of March 2d, 1867, recognized the 20th of August, 1866, as the time of the close of the rebellion, the date of the proclamation of the President, and that date is to be recognized for all purposes of litigation as the day on which the rebellion ceased. In certain other cases, where the Court of Claims had refused to allow an appeal, asserting final jurisdiction, a mandamus was granted ordering the appeal to be allowed.

THE CASE OF GEORGIA.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has not yet finally determined on the report in regard to Georgia. Another meeting will be held next Wednesday and a report is expected to be made tha. day. It is understood the Committee will recommend the acceptance of the Legislature, notwithstanding certain irregularities in its organization. The question as to which two of the four alleged Senators elect ought to be admitted has not been considered by the Committee and probably will not be covered by their report.

TOBACCO FRAUDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a communication from Commissioner Delano, to the effect that extensive frauds have been committed by white men, not citizens, of the Cherokee country, who established tobacco factories in that nation close to the borders of Kansas and Arkansas, and from whom he, under section 107 of the act of July, 1868, proposed to collect tax.

END OF MILITARY RULE.

A general order from headquarters of the army states the 4th Military District has ceased to exist, and by direction of the President the State of Mississippi is attached to the Department of the Cumberland, Brevet Major Gen. Cooke commanding. This order is a necessary sequence to the admission of Mississippi to representation in Congress.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow. The expenditures on account of pensions within the past few days have been very heavy, but the general indications favor a slight decrease.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Official notifications from all the States which have ratified the 15th amendment have not yet been received, which accounts for the delay in the official proclamation.

JUDGE STRONG'S NOMINATION.

The Senate in executive session to-day was mainly occupied by a long discussion of the motion to reconsider the confirmation of Wm. Strong as Justice of the Supreme Court. No action was taken.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made to day: James Veach, Collector of Internal Revenue, First district, Ind.

Steamer Sunk in the Mississippi.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—The steamer Mississippi, southward bound, heavily laden with stock and western produce, struck a snag at two o'clock this morning near the landing at Waterproof, La., and sunk rapidly. No lives lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The cabin has just floated past Natchez. The cabin is a total loss.

A private dispatch from Natchez, received to-day, says the steamer Mississippi sunk at Waterproof is a total loss. The cabin separated from the hull and floated off. No lives lost. This steamer left here on the 19th instant for New Orleans, heavily laden, and was owned in this city by Carter & Conn, Theo. Lavalle, N. S. Green and John N. Bofinger, each one quarter. She was valued at $50,000; insured in Commercial, Chicago, for $2,5-0: Citizens, Pittsburgh, $5,000; Boatmens, Pittsburgh, $3,333; Boatmens, St. Louis, $5,000; Allegheny, Pittsburgh, $1,000; Manufacturers and Merchants, Pittsburgh, $1,500; Floating Dock, St. Louis, $2,500. The freight list is probably insured for $10,000. The cargo is estimated at $300,000.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, February 28.—The *Bullionist* newspaper urges the submission of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway to arbitration, and proposes Lords Derby and Cairns as arbitrators.

LONDON, February 28.—The House of Lords to-day had a brief debate on the Sunday Trading bill.

In the Commons Mr. Gladstone promised the early introduction of a practical measure for education in Ireland and Scotland. Mr. Gladstone also informed the House that the reciprocity treaty with Austria would soon come before it and afford opportunity for the thorough discussion of commercial treaties.

The Postmaster General announced that in deference to the universal complaint the restoration of the practice of giving receipts for the payment of telegraphic tolls was under consideration.

Mr. Childers laid before the House the estimates for expenditures for the navy, which amount to nine and one fourth millions sterling. He proceeded to explain and justify the estimates, laying stress on the outlay required for the building of iron clads. When all the vessels now in process of construction were completed the iron clad fleet would consist of two broadside ships of the largest size, six of the second class, nine of the third, eight of the fourth, four of the fifth and two of the sixth. Of turret ships there would be two of the first class, five of the second and two of the third. Besides those there were a number of smaller iron vessels. This fleet would place England on an equal footing with the highest naval power in the world. He proposed, in order to keep its strength up to this standard, to add yearly 20,000 tons to the navy, including 12,000 tons of armored and turreted ships and fast frigates.

The strike of the miners in Wales is extending.

The submarine cable from Bombay to Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, has been successfully laid by the steamship Great Eastern. This link places England and her Indian colonies in direct telegraphic communication. Messages from Bombay of to-day's date are received to-day.

The following telegram has just been received from the managing directors of the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:

About fifteen miles from Yokohoma, bound in, the Bombay came into collision with the American corvette Oneida. The latter sunk soon after with a loss of about one hundred and twenty men. The Bombay was not injured. The Bombay was due at Yokohoma from Hong Kong on the 30th of January.

LONDON, February 28.—The destruction of property by the supporters of Mr. Osborne for Parliament was renewed with violence at Waterford on Saturday. The mob was greatly excited and very violent. The people were alarmed and appealed to the police for better protection.

LONDON, February 28.—The English papers continue to urge the Government to use the sternest measures to repress the present disturbances in Ireland.

CUBA.

HAVANA, February 28.—A detachment of one hundred negro troops was attacked by six hundred insurgents on the line of the railroad between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas a few days since. The insurgents were driven off with loss.

A great many people of Puerto Principe are coming within the Spanish lines. Several of the most prominent insurgents of that region have asked permission of the government authorities to surrender. The Captain General has consented and the insurgents will come to Havana direct instead of going to Puerto Principe.

In addition to the party of Col. Garcia, eighty-six more insurgents have surrendered themselves in the Cinco Villas district.

The Railroad from Nuevitas to San Miguel, torn up in many places by the insurgents, is again in running order. The telegraph to Santiago de Cuba, Palma and Berrano is also reestablished.

HAVANA, February 28.—Santa Anna was sent to Nassau yesterday on a Spanish man-of-war.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 28.—Three Brigadier Generals and several Colonels have been transferred to distant posts of the peninsula on account of their disloyal utterances.

In the Cortes the debate is still in progress over the proposition to indict Cardinal Garcia Y. Cuasta, arch bishop of Santiago. A substitute was introduced, saying that the Cortes had authority to proceed against the arch bishop, who is a member of the Cortes, not because of the superiority of the priesthood to law, but in consequence of the inviolability of deputies. The substitute was supported by the Republicans, but was defeated—98 to 59.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, February 28.—Rio Janeiro newspapers state that Lopez had retreated with about six hundred Paraguayans. They were overtaken by a body of troops of the Argentine Republic, and completely routed. Lopez, however, made good his escape. He left his wounded and all his sick, together with their families, who were held as prisoners. He threw into the river a great part of his artillery. General Canary, with a large force, was pursuing Lopez.

Six iron-clads had returned to Rio Janeiro, proving that the war is practically over.

ITALY.

NAPLES, February 28.—There is great distress among the people throughout the southern provinces of Italy, occasioned by the failure of a bank at Scilla.

ROME, February 28.—The Pope's secularization of Pere Hyacinthe gives general satisfaction.

The journals announce that the Prince of Asturias will receive his first commission from the hands of the Pope.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 28.—A decree in the *Journal Officiale* prescribes that the conditions applied to newspapers and samples of merchandise sent by mail from France to the United States, shall be the same, whether the matter is forwarded directly from France to American ports or by way of England.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 28.—The funeral of Hon. Anson Burlingame took place on Saturday. English, French and American Ambassadors acted as pall bearers. The remains will be sent to America.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 28—*Evening.*—Consols for money and account 92¾; Bonds, 90¾ for '62s, 89¾ for '65s, and 88¾ for '67s; ten-forties, 86; Eries, 22; Illinois Central, 111½; Great Western, 29½.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Bourse closed firm; Rentes 73 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Cotton steady at 11¼d for middling uplands; Orleans 11¾ @11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat 10s 10d; red western 10s 2d; winter 5s 6d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn 27s@27s 3d. Oats 2s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 6d. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 65s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 56s. Spirits of Petroleum 1s 7d; refined is 11¼d.

LONDON, February 28.—Tallow firmer 47s 3d. Sugar 39s. Turpentine easier Linseed oil £31 15s@32.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 28.—Bonds closed firm at 95¾.

Transferred to Civil Authorities.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 28.—E. M. Yerger, who has been in military confinement since June last on a charge of killing Lieut. Col. Crane, was to-day transferred to the custody of the Sheriff of Hinds county by order from the Adjutant General of the United States Army. Lieut. Wood, Adjutant General of the Fourth Military District, immediately made an affidavit before Judge Caban, charging him with the murder of Col. Crane. Counsel for the defense waived an examination and Yerger was committed without bail.

Decided Against the State.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Supreme Court has decided against the Commonwealth in the case brought by the State Deputy Escheater against the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for $700,000 unclaimed deposit, which the Commonwealth claimed on the ground that it consisted of deposits the owners of which died leaving no lawful claimants.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—A bill passed the Lower House of the Legislature on Saturday almost unanimously, requiring the School Board to appropriate to every private school, now or hereafter established in St. Louis, ten dollars for each scholar receiving free tuition in such school. It is said that if this bill becomes a law it can be made to almost entirely break up the public school system. An effort will be made to defeat it in the Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The bill passed by the Lower House on Saturday, providing that the School Board shall give ten dollars to each free scholar in private schools was reconsidered to-day and indefinitely postponed by a vote of sixty to twenty eight.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 28.—In the House to day a resolution was introduced favoring the increase of the volume of currency.

The bill introduced to submit the question of female suffrage to a vote of the women of Ohio over twenty-one years of age was rejected by a vote of forty-one to thirty-nine. It is the first time for many years that any such bill has been rejected.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Twenty lottery shops have been closed in New York for non-payment of Revenue taxes.

—The Albion House at Lacrosse, Wis., was burned on Sunday night. Loss six thousand dollars.

—The directors of the Maine Railroad voted to pay in gold their coupons of the Danver Railroad due to-day.

—Justice Buckly, of Brooklyn, has been indicted for refusal to examine the complaints made by Henry Bergh against swill milk men.

—The stockholders of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad have ratified the second mortgage of $10,000,000 for the payment of the demand debt.

—There was four inches of snow at Boston yesterday. In northern New Hampshire the ground is covered with snow to the depth of twelve inches.

—During the revival in the M. E. Church on Long Island, still going on, one hundred and sixty converts have been made and one hundred and forty-five have joined the church.

—A riot occurred at Ward's island, at New York, yesterday, between German and Irish emigrants. It was suppressed by the arrest of ringleaders and driving two hundred men from the island.

—William Blackstter, who was shot by his wife at Litchfield, Minn., a few days since, died on Thursday evening last. Mrs. Blackstter is under arrest and will have an examination on Wednesday. The case seems to be one of cool and deliberate murder.

—Late Arizona advices state the mining business was favorable, and rich mineral discoveries are reported. On one ledge of gold bearing quartz, near Bradshaw mountain tracts, of five thousand feet, twenty claims located. The rock assays $2,000 to $5,500 per ton. Flour at Prescott was $36 per barrel—a decline.

—A Fort Dodge, Montana, paper, of the 25th, states that on the 22d Charles Roach, while under the influence of liquor, engaged in a shooting affray with Condon, when the latter in self defence struck Roach with a wooden poker, causing his death next day. Up to the time of the difficulty they were intimate friends.

—The propellor New Jersey, which left Baltimore on Friday for Norfolk with a large freight, was burned to the water's edge off Sharp's Island, in Chesapeake Bay. The Captain and crew escaped in boats and were picked up and brought to Baltimore by the propeller Transit. The New Jersey was valued at $35,000 and insured for half that sum.

—On Sunday the Right Rev. David W. Bacon, Catholic Bishop of Maine, who returned to this country from Rome at the close of last week, preached in the Church of the Assumption, at New York, of which he was formedly the pastor. The bishop stated that he would return to Rome as soon as he could arrange some matters connected with his diocese.

—A letter from Rome says that the Archbishop of Baltimore has formed a third party in the Ecumenical Council in Rome, archbishop Spalding thus heads the American Episcopal, as intermediary between the extremists of Italy and Germany on the infallibility question and other vexed subjects. The American prelate may thus carry off the greater number of the vacant scarlet hats.

—The bill applying internal improvement lands to the payment of old railroad bonds passed the Minnesota House of Representatives, with an amendment that it be submitted to a vote of the people at the spring election and shall not become operative until three millions worth of bonds have been deposited with the State department. The bill had previously passed the Senate without the provisions named.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

GREENSBORO, February 28.—River rising slowly, with eleven feet water in the channel. Snowing. Thermometer 34 degrees at 4 P. M. F.

OIL CITY, February 28.—River at a stand, with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 45 degrees at 6 P. M. F.

MORGANTOWN, February 28.—River rising, with eleven feet of water in the channel. Snowing. Thermometer 37 degrees at 4 P. M. W.

BROWNSVILLE, February 28.—River stationary, with thirteen and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 36 degrees at 5 P. M. C.

Passenger Railway Returns.

Under the ordinances granting privilege to the different railway companies to traverse the streets of this city, the Citizens, Pittsburgh and Birmingham, and Oakland companies are required to make report to the Controller, under oath, of the number of cars run and the net profits during the year, and are required to pay a tax of five per cent. on the net profits and $30 per car to the city, and the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester company are required, in lieu of said tax, to pay the sum of $200 per annum to the city.

The following are the returns so far as received:

CITIZENS' P. R.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

TUESDAY, MARCH, 1, 1870.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 115¼.

Of the $214,346 03 now due to the State Treasury from the several counties, Allegheny is indebted $32,641 16, and Philadelphia for $132,768 76.

Yesterday's article in this journal should have stated the amount of corporation stocks held by the State Treasury at nearly *two* millions, instead of ten millions, as an error of the types made us say.

Will Senator Rutan explain why he assisted the Philadelphia member and others in defeating the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway bill? What interest has the Senator from the Beaver district in a local bill for this county—the passage of which Senators Graham and Howard urged? No dodging now; we want the reasons.

The Senate will not honor the House resolution, for an increase of $50,000,000 in the volume of circulating paper, with even a respectable minority vote. Nothing is more certain than that no increase of the currency will be possible, except under the conjunction of a new funding system with a stringently regulated plan of free banking on a coin basis.

And here comes Missouri, all ready to join the noble army of States doing a knightly *deoir* for female suffrage. The proposition will be favorably reported upon, in each branch of her Legislature. Shall it be only these Western peoples whose motto in the civil polity is *Excelsior*? The East will yet claim its part in the rivalry, as just as it is generous, and the consenting statesmanship of all the lesser sovereignties will, ere long, inaugurate the absolute equality of political conditions, without any need for a XVIth Article in the Federal Constitution. Patience!

We direct especial attention to the elaborate report of Mr. City Controller McGowan, presented to Councils yesterday, and elsewhere officially published in these columns. While it exhibits a very creditable conduct of fiscal affairs for the past year, it also develops an exceedingly healthy and gratifying financial condition of the city, placing us upon a level in that respect with the most flourishing and prosperous communities of the country. In connection with this pleasant assertion we might add that no other city in the land presents among their merchants, business men and manufacturers a greater monetary ease or more general prosperity. While most of the trade centres are crippled by the stringency of the money market and weakness of trade, we have yet to hear any unusual complaint from either one of these causes, but to the contrary, while money is not plethoric, little difficulty is experienced in obtaining all needful capital for trade purposes, and hard times have not been experienced hereabouts by any class for a long term of years. Altogether we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the healthy and prosperous condition of our city and people.

INTELLIGIBLE QUOTATIONS.

Upon the par of gold, the National securities might have been quoted yesterday in New York, correctly as follows: '81s, ⅛@¼ premium; 3 20s '62s, 99; do '62s, 98; do. '65s, 96@97⅞; 10 40s, 96@ 96¾. The bonds of the Federal government never before so nearly touched par, on an upward movement, without failing to reach that point and to go over it. We need not apprehend, in the present case, any exception to this experience. It remains only to wish that, for the future, quotations might be given, as above, on the coin basis,—and this, too, would assist in the appreciation of these securities. It is about time that the practice of quotations upon a ficticious basis of depreciated paper shall be permanently abandoned.

THEIR MARYLAND.

The Maryland Democracy are in a tremendous pother about the XVth Article. Some of their mad-caps insist upon being "whipped" into submission, preferring not exactly death, but a good flagellation, to the dishonor of a too tame submission to this "outrage" upon the white man's rights. Well, since no Marylander has any longer the privilege of "walloping his nigger" as of old, there would be more than a poetic justice in the tables turned, and a smart walloping given back with interest by sable hands. There are, however, cooler heads, who counsel acquiescence to the new situation in a more pacific, although even less manly fashion. By these, it is proposed to anticipate the proclamation by taking away, as far as possible, their local privileges from all the people alike, and vesting them in the courts already existing. The same policy is urged in Kentucky. Thus these white rebels would bite off their noses to spite their faces. To keep out the colored element, they propose to rob their white citizens of many of their existing privileges. Such a policy will not be long-lived, when all classes find themselves equally sufferers. Kicking against the pricks is as bad for white toes as for black ones, and none will find this out quicker than these foolish recusants in Maryland and Kentucky. In a twelve month, how affectionately they will all be courting a power which can neither be resisted nor ignored.

A YEAR'S GOOD WORK.

It is one year, and a day or two more, since the XVth Article was submitted by Congress to the judgment of the people, and the approval of the several States, First adopted in the House, January 3d, '68, with a freer verbiage than as now finally ratified, but of the same substantial tenor, it was debated in the Senate from February 3d, and amended by the express exclusion of discriminations on account of "property, education or creed." Senator Morton's amendment, providing for a popular choice of electors was also added. The House would not concur in these amendments, the Senate refused to recede, and the first proposition thus fell to the ground. Immediately, on the 17th of February, the Senate adopted its own original resolution, differing only from the present article in the inclusion of the words "and hold office" after the word "vote," and sent it to the House. The latter body amended it by inserting again the words "nativity, property or creed." To this the Senate objected; it went to a Committee of Conference, which agreed that the Senate should strike out the words "and hold office," and that the House should surrender its amendment as above. This report was accepted by the House February 25th, and by the Senate on the fifth day. That completed the action of Congress. Within a year from the last date, February 26th, the last of thirty States recorded its formal approval of this supplemental charter of Human Liberty and Equality in the Great Republic. Was there ever a better year's work in all its history?

THE LAST THING OUT.

"An Act to incorporate the National Improvement Company" is the modest title of the last novelty which invokes the Legislative sanction at Harrisburg. It is a bill of some length, (nine long sections) and was offered in the Senate on the 16th, by Mr. Henszey. The principal office is to be at Pittsburgh, but with power to establish branches or agencies "in other parts of the State or elsewhere." The capital stock is to be $100,000, but this may be increased by vote of the stockholders to any amount. When $50,000 shall have been subscribed and $10,000 in cash paid in upon it, the company may be organized by the election of directors &c, ten days notice of the meeting for that purpose being advertised in the journals of this city. We print the full text of the bill in another column.

The franchises of this new corporation are to be of incalculable value, absolutely boundless prerogatives, the solitary exception to its powers excluding it from banking privileges or the right to issue its obligations as money. There is nothing else that it may not do. It out-mobilises the Credits Mobiliers of France or America; it is endowed with nearly every attribute of sovereignty. It may build roads or canals in, to or through any part of the Union, or it may conduct and maintain these or any other works already built, "which may tend or be designed to improve, increase, facilitate or develop trade, travel, or the transportation and conveyance of freight, live stock and passengers by land or water," or any line of telegraph, with the fullest concessions in its favor of the right of eminent domain. It may lend money, deal in stocks and bonds, taking any form of security therefor, and may hold an unlimited amount of real or personal estate in any shape whatever. And all those powers and franchises, it may exercise upon any contract, at its own pleasure, with any other corporation, persons, firm, or party of any description. This in effect delegates the highest attributes of public authority to this company, which never hereafter, once so established, would need an additional letter of legislation, its present charter exhausting all the powers which this Commonwealth can delegate to any incorporated company. Under the positive and clear grants of authority by this charter of incorporation, we have a free railroad law, except that all of its unlimited freedom is a close monopoly in the hands of these corporators; a free pipe-law granting a boundless liberty to a favored few, to the practical exclusion of any competition; a free bridge law, an unrestricted and universal authority to build city railways, to construct mills and forges and elevators, to confiscate the estates of citizens or companies, and to envelop every district, and every material interest, every form of property, in this Commonwealth with the supreme right of a preferred and practically irresponsible autocracy of organized capital. There is not one form of public undertaking, in railways, bridges, or other structures, in any locality or direction, bona fide for the public accommodation, or in bad faith for a hostile or corrupt invasion upon the interests of existing organizations, which the scope of this bill would not authorize and protect. Its corporators would need not one additional *scintilla* of franchise, to enable them, upon a contract with A. B. & Co., *men of straw*, to build and operate the bridge from our Point, a railway in every one of our streets, a new line of rail to compete with the existing roads hence in any direction whatever, or to appropriate or condemn the roads, bridges or other works already built. Or these corporators may merge, upon contracts made, every and all of any existing lines and works into one vast union of interests and collective administration, powerful enough to defy any attempt at legislative control, or to defeat every effort for a judicial correction.

The XXVth section of the 1st article of our Constitution declares that "no law hereafter enacted shall create, renew or extend the charter of more than one corporation." The bill before us empowers its corporators, upon a simple contract with any number of persons, firms or corporations, in effect to renew and extend their charters forever. For this "Improvement Company" would itself absorb and perpetuate them, protected by the inviolability of contracts. This constitutional objection ought to be insuperable. But considerations of public policy suffice to condemn the proposition.

We hear that similar powers have already been granted to other corporations. The same franchises are claimed for the "Continental Improvement Company," chartered two years since, and for the "American Improvement Company," chartered a year ago. If this be the fact, it yields a strong argument, not for the repetition of a most perilous mistake, but for the repeal, as the Constitution permits of measures fatally at variance with a sound public policy. It does not justify such legislation, to assure us that the corporators are gentlemen of strict integrity, who would not abuse their vast powers. How unstatesmanlike to entrust such privileges in perpetuity to a corporate succession, which, in the mutations of the stock list, may replace the clear probity of to-day with the unprincipled recklessness or the positive rascality of to-morrow! Nor does it satisfy us to tell us, in the lobby, that these franchises are only to be exercised out of Pennsylvania, so long as the text of the bill itself embodies no prohibition, express or implied, of such exercise, at the discretion or convenience of this Company, within the Commonwealth.

We are aware that the corporators named, as well as other parties who are presumed to be in joint interest with them in this affair, are citizens of the highest personal repute—some of them friends whose feelings we would not wound, or whose exclusively private interests we could not be prevailed upon to touch with an unfriendly criticism. But we owe to the public a still higher duty—one which forbids us to consider only the narrower claims of a personal regard, or even of a sincere personal trust in their unblemished integrity of character. The powers which they ask from the Legislature are too vast to be remitted from the sovereignty of the people. The franchises for which they ask in this bill should not be granted, not a tithe of them, to any living men. For, once granted, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and all its citizens not inside the pale of this "National Improvement Company" might as well retire from competitive business.

Strike out from these franchises the concession of the eminent domain; confine these powers, still quite broad enough, strictly to a co-operation with other existing corporations, subject to all the respective incidents and liabilities of their charters; strip this "Improvement Company" of these original and boundless prerogatives to which we have directed the public attention, and it may be made certainly a harmless tho' possibly an ineffective and valueless organization. In that way the public could never suffer, even if the corporators failed to be profited. But, as it stands now, we can hardly conceive that even a Pennsylvania Legislature can, with its eyes open, deliberately sanction this most undemocratic and indefensible measure.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.

The following correspondence will be found interesting to all who take any notice of legislation pertaining to the county, and especially to those interested in the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway. It will be seen that Senators Graham and Howard distinctly deny the insinuations thrown out against them. But the letters speak for themselves:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—I have just received a copy of the *Commercial* of the above date, which contains a communication on the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Railway, which is untrue in every word and line, so far as my action in the matter is concerned.

1st. It is asserted that "Senator Graham solicited the management of the bill."

I have been in the Senate eight years, and have never yet asked to have *this* or any bill committed to my charge.

2d. That I am "a stockholder in the Manchester line."

I do not own one dollar's worth of stock in that road, nor am I interested in it directly or indirectly to the amount of one cent.

The writer suggests, "how easy would it be for Senator Graham to say to Senator Wallace, 'You kill this bill for me—work against it all you can, for my constituents want it, but I don't!'"

If I was as base as his mind that conceived such a thought, I might do so; but I never intimated to Senator Wallace, or *any other* Senator, in any manner, that the defeat of the bill would be agreeable to me.

I received the bill from Sheriff Fleming, and upon the first opportunity read it in place, and it was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

On several occasions I asked the chairman to report it, and when it was reported from committee, I had it placed upon the calender; and when it came up before the Senate on the calender, it was objected off by Senator Wallace. Then, under the rules, it had over for one week, and come upon the calender again, when Senators Wallace, Connell, Purman, Rutan, and, I think, others spoke against it; the basis of their arguments being that the passage of the bill would interfere with charters already in existence. Senator Howard and myself *advocated* and *voted* for the bill.

I have given the "Pleasant Valley Bill" the same attention given to other bills. I advised its friends that there were active and potential influences at Harrisburg against it. I have nothing to reproach myself with in connection with the matter.

JAMES L. GRAHAM.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: — GENTLEMEN: I see in your paper of the 25th inst. an editorial in regard to the defeat of the Pleasant Valley Railroad bill. You ask for an explanation. I cannot explain the *secret* of the defeat of that bill. I do know that no other measure has been treated so badly in the Senate. I denounced the course pursued earnestly in two speeches, and called upon Senators to support it. A Senator from Philadelphia and others outside of our county took part against it. I say for myself most emphatically I do not like the way that bill was defeated. I considered I was treated discourteously in the matter. So strong was the pressure for its defeat that when I saw the danger I moved to postpone *for a day* or so, that the friends of the bill could be informed and come here. *This was refused.* This is the only instance this session where such a motion was refused on a local bill. I asked how others outside of our county had come to take charge of the bill? But I got no explanation. The Senator from Beaver made a speech against it. Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, led off for its defeat. I cannot explain this; but I think it needs an explanation.

When my motion to postpone for a day was defeated, and the bill was urged on its passage, I again stated in my place that I thought the till was receiving unfair treatment, and asked, as it was an Allegheny county measure, how it came that Senators from other places were urging its defeat, and I asked Senators to vote for the bill, and I called the yeas and nays and voted for it. This is all I know. I speak only for myself.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
THOS. HOWARD.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26, 1870. Messrs. Editors: I trust that President McCreery and the anonymous scribblers who have directed such fierce invectives against the opponents of the Pleasant Valley Railroad ("Supplement," will excuse in mind the Roman maxim, "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." In justice to the public, who have been misled by *ex parte* statements and gulled by malicious falsehoods, I submit the following statement of the positions assumed by the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railroad Company: 1. The so-called "Supplement," was, to use the Hatch Bill phrase, in slang, a monstrous "blanket" charter in disguise. In the present Pleasant Valley Charter a specified route is described. The so called "Supplement" would have left an unrestricted privilege to the Pleasant Valley Company of running *over any street or streets in Allegheny or Pittsburgh.* The "blanket" charter in question was defeated in defiance of the support of Senators Graham and Howard.

It is an established principle of law, the equity of which cannot be successfully denied, that one corporation cannot infringe upon the legislated rights of another. The laws of England have effectually shielded the investment of capital against the encroachment of speculators eager to reap the harvest, the seeds of which were sown by legitimate capitalists willing to await the financial realization their energy had created. The custom in England, when a railroad charter is applied for, is to appoint a committee to examine the equity of the claim, and to determine whether the building of another road will seriously damage the financial interests of a road already in operation. If the committee report adversely, the humble petitioners are grossly permitted to pray for ever. Such, also, is the spirit of the American law. That the passage of the Pleasant Valley *Supplement* would have been a monstrous infringement upon the rights of the road I have the honor of representing cannot reasonably be questioned. President McCreery states that he desired to use not even a foot, but two squares per day of our route and yet the measure he was so zealous in promoting called for specific privileges which would have destroyed the practical use of our Western avenue track, the main artery of our business. For example: Under the clause giving the Pleasant Valley Company the privilege of *any street, or streets*, that company could have tapped the Western avenue route by connections via Irwin avenue or Bidwell street, thence taking the route now occupied by our line over the Suspension Bridge. Would not the passage of such a measure be doing violent injustice to a corporation which for ten years did not realize a cent from its investment, at the same time carrying a burden of taxation from which the would-be competing route is exempt? We are as desirous as any one of promoting the public interests of this community in every particular; but a surrender of the vantage ground we have gained by a severe struggle in the face of adverse circumstances, we shall strenuously oppose. Mr. Kerr, of the House of Representatives, telegraphed President McCreery, at my suggestion, for permission to enhance the route so as not to use any street now occupied by our line. President McCreery replied, in substance, that he would stand or fall by the bill in its present shape. In this connection I may appropriately explain why it was that although our Senators voted for the "Supplement" it was defeated. I admit that it has been the general custom for Senators to regulate the local legislation for their respective districts. At the same time it should be distinctly understood that the Senate at Harrisburg cannot always be hoodwinked into the support of an iniquitous measure. Every Senator, with but one exception, to whom I explained the nature of the "Supplement," stated that such a measure ought not to pass. So far as our own delegations were concerned, I did not ask them to vote for or against the bill. The action taken by the Common Council of Allegheny did not excite my surprise. I believe that the resolution instructing our representatives at Harrisburg to vote for the passage of the "Supplement" was offered in good faith by a meeting anxious to promote the interests of our sister city. The member was, however, blindly led. Had he and the other members of the Common Council been interviewed and posted as to the nature of the nefarious scheme, such a resolution would, perhaps, never have been framed, certainly never passed. Had the Legislature remained unadvised as to the nature of the scheme, the snake would not have been scotched. "All's well that ends well." Respectfully.

W. J. KOUNTZ,
President Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railroad.

An Act

To incorporate the National Improvement Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same.* That Andrew Howard, J. S. Swartz, G. B. Edwards, J. D. Welsto and J. T. Malin, their associates, successors and assigns, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorized to form and be a body corporate, to be known as the National Improvement Company, and by that name, style and title, shall have perpetual succession and all the privileges, franchises and immunities incident to a corporation, may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, complain and defend in all courts of law and equity, of record and otherwise, may purchase, receive, hold and enjoy to them, their successors and assigns, all such lands, tenements, lease-hold estates and hereditaments, goods and chattels, securities and estates, real, personal and mixed, of what kind and quality soever as may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of said corporation, and the same from time to time may sell, convey, mortgage, encumber, charge, pledge, grant, lease, sub-lease, alien and dispose of, and also make and have a common seal, and the same to alter and renew at pleasure, and ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by-laws or ordinances, rules and regulations as may be necessary or convehient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, and generally may do all and singular the matters and things which to them shall appertain to do for the well being of the said corporation and the management and ordering of the affairs and business of the same. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give to the said corporation any banking privileges or franchises, or the privilege of issuing their obligations as money.

SEC. 2. That the corporation hereby created shall have power to contract with any person or persons, firms, corporations, or any other party, howsoever formed, existing or that may hereafter exist, to build, construct, maintain or manage any works, public or private, which may tend or be designed to improve, increase, facilitate or develop trade, travel or the transportation and conveyance of freight, live stock and passengers by land or water, in or under the rules, it had over for one week, and come upon the calender again, when Senators Wallace, Connell, Purman, Rutan, and, I think, others spoke against it; the basis of their arguments being that the passage of the bill would interfere with charters already in existence. Senator Howard and myself *advocated* and *voted* for the bill.

SEC. 3. The company hereby created shall also have the power to make purchases and sales of, or investments in, the bonds and securities of other companies, and to make advances of money and credit to other companies, and to aid in like manner contractors and manufacturers, and to receive and hold on deposit, or as collateral or otherwise, any estate or property, real or personal, including the notes, obligations and accounts of individuals and companies, and the same to purchase, collect, adjust and settle, and also to pledge, sell and dispose thereof on such terms as may be agreed on between them and the parties contracting with them, and also to enforce and guarantee the payment of the bonds and the performance of the obligations of other corporations, firms and individuals, and to assume, become responsible for, execute and carry out any contracts, leases or sub-leases made by any company, to or with any other company or companies, individuals or firms whatsoever.

SEC. 4. The company hereby created shall have power to enter upon and occupy the lands of individuals or of companies (on making payment therefor or giving security according to law) for the purpose of erecting, constructing, maintaining or managing any work, such as is provided for or mentioned in the second section of this act, and to construct and erect such works thereon, and also such buildings, improvements, stables, sheds or fixtures as may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of said company under the powers herein granted, and to purchase, make, use and maintain any works or improvements connected with or intended to be connected with the works of the said company, and to merge or consolidate or unite with the said company the improvements, property and franchises of any other company or companies, on such terms and conditions as the said companies may agree upon, and to fix and regulate the tolls or charges to be charged or demanded for any freight, property or passengers travelling or passing over any improvement erected, managed, or owned by the said company, or on any merchandize or property transported over any road whatever by the said company, and to make from time to time dividends of the profits made by the said company, and the said dividends, so far as they may be declared from its net earnings, within this Commonwealth may, from time to time, be lawfully allowed at such rate as the dividends applicable under the general laws of the Commonwealth to any railroad improvement or transportation company, but no other or greater rate of dividends shall be imposed on or required to be paid by the said company, its stock, tonnage or earnings, than the tax on the said dividends, declared from earnings within this Commonwealth, any law, custom, or usage of this Commonwealth to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 5. The capital stock of said company shall consist of two thousand shares of the value of fifty dollars each, being one hundred thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same by a vote of the holders of a majority of the stock, present at any annual or special meeting, to such an amount as they may from time to time deem needful, and the corporators, or a majority of them, named in the first section of this act, shall have power to open books for subscriptions at such times and places as they may deem expedient, and when not less than one thousand shares shall have been subscribed, and twenty per centum thereon shall have been paid in, the said corporators may call a meeting, not more than three nor more than nine directors to serve until the next annual election, or until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, and the directors so elected are and they are hereby authorized and empowered to have and to exercise, in the name and in behalf of the company, all the rights and privileges which are hereinbefore or hereinafter granted to or which are by such liabilities as other shareholders are subject to, which liabilities are, no more than for the payment to the company of the sums due or to become due on the stock held by them, and should the capital stock at any time be increased the stockholders at the time of such increase shall be entitled to a *pro rata* share of such increase upon the payment of the instalments thereon duly called for.

SEC. 6. The principal office of the said company shall be in the city of Pittsburgh, but the directors under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe may establish branches or agencies in other parts of the State or elsewhere. All of the directors of said company shall be citizens of the United States and reside therein.

SEC. 7. The directors shall be elected annually by the stockholders on the first Tuesday of June in each year, and they shall elect from their number at the first meeting of the board after their election a president, and shall also have power to elect from their number or otherwise a vice president, a treasurer and secretary and such other officers, clerks and agents as the business of the company may require. All elections for directors shall be by ballot and every stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock held by him, but no person shall be eligible as director who is not a stockholder to the amount of ten shares. At the annual or special meetings a quorum shall consist of stockholders owning at least one half of the capital stock.

SEC. 8. Ten days' notice shall be given by publication in two newspapers published in the city of Pittsburgh of the time and place of the annual election, which election shall be conducted by three stockholders, one of whom shall act as judge and the other two as inspectors.

SEC. 9. The board of directors shall make such by-laws necessary for conducting the business of the company, which by laws shall at all times be accessible to persons transacting business with them. The said directors shall have the power, by a vote of the majority of their number, at any meeting of the board, to change the name of said corporation, and by any new name thus adopted, upon filing with the Secretary of the Commonwealth and Auditor General a truly certified certificate, the said company shall have, hold and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities hereby granted. The directors shall have power to require payment of the amount remaining unpaid on the stock of said company at such times and in such proportions as they shall think proper; the assessment to be made as the by-laws of said company shall direct.

W. J. HOWARD, one of the solicitors of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is in consultation with the Attorney General about the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the legal tender act. It appears that certain parties holding the bonds of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Reading, and other railroad companies running into Philadelphia, have notified the companies that they shall demand coin in payment of the interest on their bonds hereafter, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court that all contracts made prior to the war, are payable, principal and interest, in coin. The companies are determined not to pay in coin but in currency, as heretofore. There is a case on the docket of the Supreme Court, which has been laid over from time to time, involving the constitutionality of the legal tender act. If Judge Strong and Mr. Bradley were on the bench, it is believed the decision of Chief Justice Chase could be reversed. Mr. Howard is anxious to have Bradley confirmed so that he may take his seat with Strong. It is then proposed to bring the legal tender case up again and get a decision reversing the one given by Chief Justice Chase.

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES

Surgeon Sponges. Fine Bathing Sponges,
Fine Velvet Sponges. Handsome Velvet Sponges
For the Toilet.

Three cases just received this day, which makes the
FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
AT
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Sold by the string, single ounce, or single sponge. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our large and splendid assortment, as we have every variety. Sold at the lowest prices.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

No; long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was soon to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant is deprived of a vital ingredient of no mean kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this all-vaunting and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, tinctured—or rather impregnated—with the mild extracts of sanative roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopoeia has its tinctures, but what are they? The juice of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these medicaments are blended in the Bitters, nor are these the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood deparent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing is productive on the vital organization, is serious, and when to this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the deleterious exhalations of human carcasses, it becomes destructive and depressing in the extreme. To enable the system to bear up even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This great desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength sustaining, health promoting nerve is a rival either among officinal or advertised medicines.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the PITT BUILDING and LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held next TUESDAY EVENING, March 1st, proximo, at 7½ o'clock, at corner of Penn and Thirty-third streets, for the purpose of ELECTING OFFICERS to serve the ensuing year.

By order of
WM. BURK, JR.,
f 26-609 President.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Triumph Oil Company will be held at their OFFICE, No. 25 Seventh st. on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
f28:t75 WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Refining and Storing Company will be held at the office of said Company, corner of Liberty and Duquesne Way, on MONDAY, MARCH 7TH, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year and attending to such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
f 23:n55 WM. P. LANG, Secretary.

MUTUAL LOAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Sixth Semi-annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of F. REESE, M. D., Grant street, Pittsburgh, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870, at 7:30 P. M.
fe28:n71 S. W. HILL, Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
f 25:n63 J. W. DAVIDT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY, An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870,
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. f 2 JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

ELGIN WATCHES,
HOWARD WATCHES,
WALTHAM WATCHES,
U. S. WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases. Every Watch warranted by special certificate. The best Watches IN THE WORLD for the price. Call and examine them at
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
JEWELERS,
101 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.
f 26

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Pro- POSALS will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS R. SILL & SON, corner 33d and Penn streets, until FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, for the erection of
Four Three Story Brick Dwelling Houses,
on the corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward, said parties must state the price per thousand for laying brick, carpenters for all carpenter's work, painting and glazing, and plastering for plaster work.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Sill & Son, on and after the 23d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders.
fe17:n49 R. BRACKEN.

SWEET MESSINA ORANGES.

Received this day an invoice of Sweet Messina Oranges, in prime order, for sale by the box or dozen, at the Family Grocery store of
f 26 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets. JOHN A. RENSHAW.

LEATHER BELTING,

Made by Ray of Philadelphia, guaranteed to be as A No. 1 quality. A full supply constantly on hand at the lowest prices.
fe16 J. & H. PHILLIPS, 26 and 28 Sixth street.

CITY FINANCES.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the law, I herewith present you with a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the last year, with reports of the city officials, so far as I have been able to obtain them, and all other matters pertaining to the business of the fiscal year ending January 31, 1870.

Condition of the Treasury.

You will see that the amount accounted for by the Treasurer, including the balance on hand February 1, 1869, was $1,286,565 84, and the disbursements for the year were $1,018,972 22, including the transfers to the different sinking funds, leaving a

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of February, 1870, of ..... $ 267,593 52
To which add balance in sinking fund 111,615 28
And water loan bonds at interest 43,000 00

Making a total of available balances $452,208 80

City Officials.

I would here state that some of the officials having charge of the collection of the revenues of the city, have been unable to make their January collections in time to have them incorporated in this report, but who have since made their returns, as will appear in their respective reports.

Increased Receipts.

J. H. Nobbs, City Gauger, increase over 1868	$ 4,139 38
Samuel Kilgore, Superintendent of Markets, increase over 1868	2,161 10
David Dunseath, Clerk of Markets, increase over 1868	1,782 02
Allegheny Wharf, " " "	70 12
Monongahela Wharf " " "	742 02
*Kilner's Gen'l. salt Inspec't, pays about	100 00

*Last year this office produced no revenue.

Compromise Sinking Fund.

Number of Bonds of $1,000 each in possession of sinking Fund Commissioners appointed by Act of Assembly, 151 ..... $151,000 00
*Balance of Cash in possession of Commissioners 340 00
Total in Sinking Fund $151,340 00

*This cash balance is not sufficient to buy a bond.

	59,122 15
By Warrants paid	59,122 15

The Municipal Sinking Fund.

I would respectfully call your attention to the condition of the municipal funded debt, from an examination of which you will observe there are of overdue bonds, and bonds maturing during the present year, the sum of $161,000, to meet which there is in the

Municipal Sinking Fund	$133,196 76
Sewerage Indebtedness Sinking Fund	5,677 92
Funded Debt bonds yet to be disposed of	19,600 00
Making	$157,884 68

and leaving but $3,115 32 to be provided for, supposing the bonds all to come in.

Bonds Maturing in 1871.

During the year 1871 there will become due bonds amounting to the sum of $122,602, to which fact I would respectfully call the attention of Councils, so that such timely action may be had as will enable the city to meet the liquidation of these bonds, and will relieve, as much as possible, the city from further loans or the embarrassments and depressing influences attending the payment of large sums of money at one time.

The Detailed Report.

From the above statement it will be seen that the financial condition of the city is equal to that of any municipal corporation in the country. For the amount of bonds issued and retired, and all other matters connected with the financial affairs of the city, I refer you to the report, in which statements will be found in detail under their appropriate heads.

R. J. McGOWAN, City Controller.

MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Retired During the Fiscal Year Ending January 31, 1870.

Bonds due	Retired by Exchange. Reg.	Retired by Sink'g Fd. Coup.	Reg.	Coup.	Total
1856,					20,000
" 1859	6,000				6,000
" 1860			3,000		3,000
" 1862	6,000		2,000		8,000
" 1864	1,000		1,500		2,500
" 1865,	8,000		4,000		12,000
" 1866,	12,000		1,000		13,000
" 1868			5,000		5,000
" 1869,	31,000	129,000	37,000	58,000	255,000
" 1870	14,000		2,000		16,000
" 1871,	13,000				13,000
	93,000	129,000	55,500	58,000	350,500

RECAPITULATION.	Registr'd.	Coup.	Total.
Bonds Retired by Exchange	$93,000	129,000	222,000
Bonds Retired by Sinking Fund	55,500	58,000	113,500
	$150,500	$187,000	$350,500

Condition of the Several Sinking Funds.

COLLINS TOWNSHIP SINKING FUND.

1869, Nov. 15,	Cr.	$ 348 96
To A. J. Cochran, City Treas., (transfer from separate indebtedness)	$ 348 96	
1870, Jan. 31,	Dr.	
By bills payable, separate indebtedness		39 84
By balance in hands of Sec'y. McCombs		153 00
1869, Nov. 15,	Cr.	
By bills payable, separate indebtedness, for claim of R. D. Coon		223 48
Balance		$ 72 48

LAWRENCEVILLE SINKING FUND.

1870, Jan. 31,	Dr.	
To A. J. Cochran, City Treas., (transfer from separate indebtedness)	$ 1,138 47	
	Cr.	
Balance		$ 1,138 47

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP SINKING FUND.

1870, Jan. 31,	Dr.	
To A. J. Coonran, City Treas., (transfer from separate indebtedness) .....

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Marshall,
Jas. H. Shannon, Archibald Waldie,
James W. Carroll, Jos. D. Kelly,
Chas. B. Lorch, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a General Banking business.
jan1

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
myl6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.
7-30 BONDS,
For sale at
fe12:tf3 N. HOLMES & SONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 28, 1870.

To-day was one of marked importance in the bear campaign on Wall street. The movement was assisted by the popular feeling for a lower gold premium, and the general distrust occasioned by the break in gold. The bulls suffered severely, and many small operators were cleaned out. The events of to-day have completely demoralized all speculative movements for a rise. This is clearly seen in the fact that every time the market rallied the bulls were very free sellers. The day closed with very little recovery from the lowest point. The next move for lower prices will be on the basis of a drain of currency to the interior for settlements, always made in the middle and western States on the first of April. The banks have commenced losing currency much earlier than usual, which is accepted as meaning that the interior is much poorer than many was generally expected. The following is the official announcement of the treasury policy for March:

U. S. Treasury, New York, February 28—During the month of March, 1870, I shall receive bids for gold and offers of bonds as follows: Bids for gold. Thursday, March 3d, one million; do. do. 17th, one million; do. do. 31st, one million, all on account of sinking fund. Offers of bonds: Wednesday, March 2d, special fund, one million; Thursday, March 10th, sinking fund, one million; Wednesday, March 16th, special fund, one million; Thursday, March 24th, sinking fund, one million.

[Signed.] CHAS. J. FOLGER, Ass't Treasurer.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent. on call. Sterling weak at 8½@8¾. The gold market has been active and excited, and closed heavily; opened at 116¾, fell to 115 and closed quiet and more tame at 115¼. Carrying rates 3@6 per cent. Clearances, $21,000,000. Imports for the week, $2,687,000. Rumor says a powerful combination is manipulating the market with the intention of making a sharp upward turn in the premium.

Governments dull and lower, closing barely steady: Coupons '81, 16@16½; '62, 13¼@14¼; '64, 12¾@13¾; 65, 13¾@13¾; do new, 11¾@12; '67, 12¼@13¼; '68, 12¼@12¾; 10 40's, 11¾@11¾; Currency 6s, 116@11¾.

State Bonds weak, except Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees 55; new 45¼; old Virginia 63; new 60; old North Carolina 44; new 25¼.

Stocks heavy and lower, and closing unsettled. The principal dealing were in Lake Shore, North Western, Rock Island, Pacific Mail and Vanderbilt stocks. The latest rates are rather better than the lowest figures of the day.

Five-Thirty Prices.—Canton, 58; Cumberland, 30; Western Union Telegraph, 84½; Quicksilver, 12½; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 19; Water Power, —; Adams Express, 65¾; Wells & Fargo, 21; American Express, 37; Fort Wayne, 91; Pacific Mail, 41½; New York Central, 94½; Erie, 25¾; do. preferred, 45; Harlem, 143; Hudson Scrip, 93; Reading, 96¼; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 84¾; Illinois Central, 132; Pittsburgh, 99¼; North western, 68¾; do. preferred, 89¾; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 62; do. preferred, 74½; Wabash, 43; do. preferred, —; Fort Wayne, 91; Terre Haute, 32; do. preferred, 60; Chicago and Alton, 110; C. & A., 99½; New Jersey Central, 104¾; C. C. & C., 73½; C. C. & I. C. 19¼; St. Joe preferred, 46; Dubuque, 109½; Burlington & Quincy 157.

Boston prices—Copper Falls, 5¾; Franklin, 6; Quincy, 29.

Sub-Treasury balances: gold, $78,370,872; currency, $4,972,582; general balance, $83,673,629.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company recently executed a mortgage for $300,000 sterling or $3,352,000 in gold, to Baring, Bros., of London.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 115; Silver, 112; Eighty one's, 115¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 114; do 1864, 112¾; do 1865, 113¾; do Consols, 113¾; do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 113½; Ten Forties, 111¾; Adams Ex Company 61¼; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 37¾; Western Union Telegraph, 84¼; New York Central 95¾; Reading, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 98¾; Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific, 118¾; Chicago & North Western, 69¼; Chicago & North Western Preferred 86¾; Erie 25¼.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	485.75	485.85
Paris, per franc	32	24
Berlin, per thaler	83	87
Frankfort, florins	48¾	50

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 115¼; United States Sixes, 1881, 116¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 114; do. 1864, 112¾; do. 1865, 113½; Ten-Fortises, 111¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 111¾; do. do. 1867, 113¾; do. do. 1868, 112¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90½; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

The oil market continues dull and very quiet and devoid of a single new or important characteristic worthy of special notice. As has been the case for some time past, there seems to be little or no inquiry for either crude or refined, and the "dead-lock" which has been the leading feature of the trade since the opening of the year, still continues.

CRUDE.

Compared with Saturday has undergone no quotable change. Spot or seller March is still quoted at 12@12½; seller until July, 12@12¾, and buyer all year, 11½@11¾.

REFINED.

The market is quoted a shade steadier than on Saturday, though in the absence of sales, prices are nominally unchanged. Spot is quoted at 27½; March, 28½; April to June, 28¾; April to December 30.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Fisher Bro 848, on account same; A B Mills 160, on account W. Bartle; Livingston & Bro 240, on account J Gallagher; W H Porterfield 80, on account Fisher & Co; J A McKee 480, on account S Craig; Penn Oil Works 80, on account B S Duncan; Fisher Bro 440, on account E H Long; Eagle Oil Works 240, on account B S Duncan; Jas Wilkins 80, on account same; Model Ref. Co 240, on account J Marshall; Spray Oil Works 240, on account W D Robinson; Spray Oil Works 240, on account Thos Hacket; Jas Wilkins 240, on account Phil'a and Boston Pet Co; D Bly 57, on account J Kimbel. Total ..... 3,699 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co. 319 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

Business, generally, continues dull, and the markets, in a general way, are devoid of anything really new or important. The continued decline in gold, of course, directly effects such articles as are imported, indirectly has a tendency to depreciate values generally, and so long as this continues, and until the tariff question has been finally disposed of, it is not to be expected that there will be any material improvement. Sugars continue weak and panicky, and are lower now in the east than they have been at any time yet, at least we are so informed. The grain trade continues sluggish, and the same is true of flour. Provisions quiet but without quotable change. There is a very fair demand for butter, eggs and country produce, generally, at former quotations.

APPLES—Demand fair and market steady, though prices are unchanged, ranging from $2,50@3,50 for fair to prime, and $3,75@4 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is in steady demand, while common and inferior is dull: sales of the former at 33@35—fancy brands, 36@37.

BEANS—Continue quiet and unchanged with a supply considerably in excess of the demand at present; we continue to quote at $2,00@2,50 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16½@17; Factory, 17@17¾; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20

CARBON OIL.—Is offering more freely and prices are a shade lower; we now quote Standard brands at 25@25½, for 50 or 100 bbl lots, and 26½@27, in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice eastern cultivated, $17@18 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and market almost bare; may be quoted at 9½@10.

DRIED FRUIT—No improvement in the demand, and no change to make in quotations. We continue to quote Apples at 7@8 cts; and Peaches, at 8@9c for quarters, 15@16 cts, in for halves. Blackberries, 15@16 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

EGGS—In steady demand but unchanged at 25.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FISH—Sales Lake Herring at $4½ per half bbl, and White Fish at $9¼.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged. The mills report a steady local demand, while dealers are doing but very little. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5,50 for spring and $5,75@6 for winter. Rye flour, $5@5,25.

GRAIN—The offerings of wheat continue very light in this market but the mills are getting all they want from the west; we continue to quote at $1,10@1,15 for good to choice Red. Oats continue very dull; we can report sales on track of 2,000 bushels at 50c, and for car load lots we quoted at 46@47 in store, and 42@43 in transit hands. Rye is quiet and unchanged, at 80@85, though the demand is light. There was a sale of 1,000 bushels the other day, but we did not learn the price. Corn also is dull; we continue to quote Ear, on wharf, at 75@75 and shelled at 78@80. Barley unchanged and dull; prime spring, 90c, and fall, $1.

HAY—May be quoted at $16@23 from country wagons, as to quality. Baled, on wharf, $15@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2,25@2,35 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,38@1,40, and No. 2 at 90.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Lower; we now quote at $1,65@1,75 per bushel.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged—45c on track and 50 in store.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and unchanged. Bacon Shoulders, 13@13¼ for plain and 14 for Sugar Cured; Sides, 15½ for Adams, Sugar cured; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18¾. Dried Beef, 20; Ham Sausage, 13½; Mess Pork, $28½@29. Lard, 16 in tierces and 17@17¼ in bbls and kegs.

POULTRY—Dull and continues very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 9@10 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Sale 100 bush. Clover seed, to go out of this market at $8,60. Timothy seed is scarce but unchanged, at $4,50@5. Flax seed, $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

TALLOW—Sales of rendered at 9½; rough, 6@6¼. Market very quiet.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870.

CATTLE.

The following is an accurate report of the number of cars received as well as the points at which they were shipped and by whom owned:

Trautman & Lobman, Chicago..... 4 cars
Greenwald & K., Chicago..... 4 cars
L. Rothchilds & Z., Chicago..... 2 cars
M. Verner, Chicago..... 1 car
Katz & Keefer, Chicago..... 2 cars
Hartman & Lewis, Chicago..... 2 cars
S. Marks Bro., Chicago..... 4 cars
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago..... 7 cars
T. J. Harmer & Co., Chicago..... 1 car
Haas & Kraus, Chicago..... 1 car
Chas. Haas, Chicago..... 1 car
Jacob Needy, Chicago..... 1 car
J. P. Carter, Mechanicsburg..... 1 car
Thos. Green, Newark..... 1 car
R. Graham, Fredricksburg..... 1 car
W. Werts, Alliance..... 1 car
Prepaid..... 5 cars

Total..... 40 cars
Total last week..... 52 cars

As will be seen there is but little difference between the number on sale this week and that of last week, one car only, or 18 or 20 head. Forty car loads, all told, was firm and prices generally a shade higher, but as was the case last week, both drovers and butchers were disposed to complain, the latter alleging that prices were too high, and the former, contending that they were not high enough, that notwithstanding the high prices here cattle are relatively higher in the west, and that upon admitting an advance, they did not allow much of a margin for that all grades of cattle sold higher than last week was generally conceded, but more particularly was this the case in regard to medium stock, the kind usually sought after by second class butchers, and their appeared to be fewer of this kind and more really good cattle on sale, hence the difference to which we have just alluded. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, prime to extra fat steers sold at 6@6¼, but few steers 5¾; while good to medium sold readily at 5¼@5¾. Stock steers are still quoted at 5@5¾ according to quality and condition.

Considerable complaint is being made by drovers, and with good reason, too, against certain railroad companies, for conceding to a few heavy stock dealers through rates of freight, which are refused the trade at large. This gives those favored shippers a very material advantage over the trade, as the difference in freight enables them to pay more in the west and sell for less in the east, and make money, while other stock dealers are not able to do a thing. Now this is all wrong and the sooner this arrangement is broken up the better for the stock business, generally, and those engaged in it. These favored dealers have a monopoly of the trade, and a tendency of it is to drive many operators out of it, and this is just what the monopolists want.

Jos. B. Huff 9 head on commission, from West Virginia, at 7@7¾.

Gerwin & Bro. sold 15 head Butler Co. stock, to

Rothchilds & Lowenstine 38 head from Chicago, at 7@8¼.

M. Verner 17 head from Chicago, at 7@7,90.

Haas & Kraus 45 head from Chicago and Ohio, at 6@7¾.

Sol Shamberg 18 head mixed Chicago stock, at 6¼@8 cts.

S. Marks & Bro. 76 head all from Chicago, at 7@8¾.

Jas. McAllister sold 10 head extra to Peter Fairley at 8¼; 6 to same, at 8¾; 14 additional, at 6¼@6¾.

L. & J. Shamberg 141; stockers, at 5@6¾; fat cattle, at 6@8¾.

Trautman & Lobman 66 head from Chicago, sold at 6,80@8¼; 18 commission cattle, heifers and bulls, at 5¼@6¾.

Emerick & Co. sold 18 Ohio steers, at 7¾@8.

Katz & Keefer 45 head good to prime, from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

Jacob Needy sold 18 head from Chicago, at 7¼@8¼; 18 additional, at 6¾@7¾; 18 head on commission, at 5¾@7½.

Greenwald & Kahn 80 head from Chicago, at 6¼@8¼.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 18 for Greenwald & Kahn, at 7¼@7¾; 15 for L. & J. Shamberg, at 7@8.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep on sale to day was again light, only about 900 head, but for some cause or various causes combined, the market was very slow. The trouble lies in the fact that prices are too high in the country, at least drovers and butchers think so, and this accounts for the light supply, as it is alleged, and we have no doubt it is true, that the dealer is making no more now than when sheep were two dollars per cwt lower. Of course, the market was firm and prices for all grades fully sustained, but the demand was extremely light, butchers taking hold very sparingly, and notwithstanding the number on sale was small it was fully up to the wants of the trade, and at 10 A. M., there was quite a number of portions of drove unsold, and it is probable that there would be some left over unsold. Prime to extra sheep brought very full prices, one lot of 50 bringing 7c and another of 20, averaging 125 lbs, brought 8c. Those are outside prices, however, as most of the good sheep sold at 5¼@6½, and from that down to $2¼ per head.

M. Belghley had 73 which he held at $4.75 per head.

John Walters had 100; sold 30 averaging about 100 lbs, rough, at $5½; expected to realize $5¾ for balance.

John F. Neely sold 64 extra averaging 115 lbs. fed by G Springer, of Findlay Tp., at an average of 6¼.

Snyder sold 40 to Moses at $4,40 per head.

Jacob Rinn 80 good sheep expected to average 60 per lb.

Jackson had 50 good, averaging about 100 lbs, expected to get 7c.

Levi Stouffer had 80 head.

Adam Eckert bought 19, averaging 91½ lbs, at 5¼c per lb; sold 30 at $3 per head; 58 at $2.

Stakely Bro wholesaled 45 to Belwanger, at $2,50 per head.

J. S. Mcmillan 72, from Allegheny Co, at an average of 5c

Hyde & Shuman 72, averaging about 85 lbs, at 5¾c per lb.

J Shaw had 69, from Lawrence Co; sold 20 fancy averaging 125 lbs, to Tesh, at 8c.

HOGS.

Unchanged, with a continued fair retail demand. The butchers are buying more freely, as hogs are relatively cheaper than cattle; but the trouble is they can not sell as much pork as beef. We quote in a retail way at 9¼@10¼, for common to prime averages.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Cotton quiet and heavy, with sales 1,800 bales at 23¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 11,020 bbls; flour dull and common grades favor buyers; sales 7,100 bbls at $4,75@4,95 for superfine State western, $5,10@5,85 for extra State, $5@6 for extra western, $5,70@6,30 for white wheat extra, $6,20@6,15 for round hoop Ohio, $5,50@6,25 for extra St. Louis, and $6,25@8,50 for good choice do, including 2,000 bbls extra State for export at $5,20. Rye Flour quiet, with sales 200 bbls at $4,25@5,25. Corn Meal in fair request, with sales 700 bbls Brandywine at $4,90@5. Whisky dull, with sales 250 bbls western at $1,01@1,01½, free. Wheat: receipts 320 bush; wheat 1@2c better for winter, quiet and without decided change for spring: sales 55,000 bush at $1,16 for No 2 spring; $1,24 for choice No 1 do. delivered; $1,28@1,32 for winter red and amber western, and $1,30 for winter red Canada in bond. Rye quiet. Barley heavy, with sales 11,000 bush at $1,12@1,15 for Canada West, the latter price for Bay Quinte and two rowed State. Receipts corn, 2,200 bush; scarce and 1c better, with sales of 28,000 bush at 90@93c for new mixed western, 98@98½c for new yellow Jersey, and $1,03¾ for old mixed western in store. Receipts oats, 5,742 bush; oats dull and heavy for western and 1@2c lower for Jersey; sales 21,000 bush at 55@57c for western and 61@64c for State. Stock of grain in warehouse: 2,630,422 bush wheat, 479,056 bush corn, 1,141,202 bush oats, 41,969 bush rye, 287,477 bush barley, 84,770 bush malt, 16,442 bush peas. Rice quiet. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull, with sales of New Orleans at 7¾@8c. Hops quiet. Petroleum steady; crude 15¾c for crude and 28½@29c for refined. Linseed oil quiet. Turpentine quiet. Pork lower and more active, with sales of 2,350 bbls at $25,75 for new mess, $20,50@21,00 for prime mess and $23,00@28,00 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess, seller March, at $25,75, and 250 do, seller ten days, at $25,75. Beef steady and quiet, sales 125 bbls and 50 tierces; beef hams steady at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20. SEEDS—Sale 100 bush. Clover seed, to go out of this market at $8,60. Timothy seed is scarce but unchanged, at $4,50@5. Flax seed, $2,10@2,15. Lard quiet at Whisky offered at $1,01½@1,02.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Flour: small business: super $4,25@4,50. Wheat firm and fair demand for western: red $1,00@1,25½. Rye steady at 1,15. Corn good demand; new yellow 90@93c. Oats steady at 56@56½. Petroleum—crude 21; refined 27½c. Whisky scarce at $1,00@1,02 for western.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 28.—Cotton quiet and nominally at 23½c; receipts, 2,293 bales; sales 1,800. Flour dull at $5. Corn exports 1855. Flour dull at $5. Corn active at 90@92c. Oats steady at 65@66c. Hay scarce at $27,50@28,00. Bran scarce at 25c.

LOUISVILLE, February 28.—Sales 73 hhds tobacco at 4@5½c for trash, 6@7c for lugs, 7½@8¾c for low leaf, 9@13c for medium to good do. Cotton declined to 22c for middling. Whisky firm at 95c.

CLEVELAND, February 28.—Buckwheat flour steady at $6@7 for good to choice brands. Petroleum nominally unchanged: refined held at 27@27½c; crude unchanged and dull at $4,90 per bbl.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 28.—Cotton flat and low; middlings 19¼c; good ordinary 18c; stock, 6500 bales.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Total beeves for week 6224; to-day, 3700. Quality better, making rather stronger prices; but there is no improvement in the market, it closes worse than last week, the final sales being a ½c lower and some lots left. Part of the Erie cattle arrived late, to the injury of trade. Prices varied from 12 to 17¼c, averaging about 15 cents. The weather was unfavorable, snow and rain prevailing. The best of 62 State cattle, strong 8 cwt, brought 15@17¼c; 67 fair to fat 7 cwt Ohio 14@17c; 100 Illinois 7¾ cwt 15@17c; 60 Illinois 6½ cwt 14@15c; a car of little 5 cwt Indianas 12½c; 40 Canadas 5¾ cwt 13c; 115 Missouris 6¼ cwt 14½c. Canada cattle increase in numbers as gold declines. There were nearly 500 Canadas this week and no Texans. Sheep count 31,870 for the week, and 48 cars fresh, and seven of State to-day; trade rather slow, and thin lots lower, or five to eight cents range, with car 120 lb Canadas at 9c, three cars Michigan, 98 lbs, 8¾c, car 90 lbs State 8c, car 88 lbs Ohio 7c, car 85 lbs 6¼c, car 63 lbs 5c; several cars unsold to-night. Hogs are quoted at 9¼@9¾c; to-day 12,550; 31 cars arrived and market slow, with scarcely any selling alive: dressed vary from 12 to 12½c, the light st bringing most money; very few western dressed arriving; they are worth 11¾@11¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Beef cattle dull, with sales of 1,935 head extra Pa. and western at 9¼@10c, choice 10¼c, fair to good 7@9c and common 5½@6½c per lb. Sheep higher, with sales of 9,000 at 8@9½c. Hogs in fair demand, with sales of 3,000 at $13@13,95 for corn fed, and $12@13 for stop fed.

CHICAGO, February 28.—Hogs: live dull at $8,40@9,20 for light to choice lots. Receipts for past 48 hours: 2,962. Shipments: 1,678. Cattle dull, buyers and sellers apart at $4,85@5,50 for fair to good butchers' cows and steers, and $6,50@7,50 for good to choice smooth shipping beeves.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—Cattle; better grades active at 4@6c for good to prime, and 6@7c for choice to extra. Hogs quiet at 8@9c for light to extra.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Business quiet and rates unchanged for cotton white. A much improved feeling is manifested in prints. Lodi opened to-day at 10¼c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 28.—10 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 11 do do, J Wood, S & Co; 5 do do, Zug & Co; 5 do do, Hallman & Hammett; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 1 do do, Loomis & Co; 2 do do, Superior Iron Mills; 1 do do, Coleman & Rahm; & Co; 1 car lime, Graff, Byers & Co; 50 bdls felloes, T Hare & Bro; 40 do do, Herdman & Son; 250 sks millfeed, Keil & Ritchart; 6 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, H Rea Jr; 20 bbls flour, Graham & Marshall; 60 bdls felloes, 17 do hubs, 30 do spokes, T Hare & Bro; 21 reams paper, Godfrey & Clark; 5 sks rags, Frazier & Metzgar; 7 cases bdls, Fahnestock & B; 13 do do, Jos Woodwell & Co; 3 sks wool, Wm Barker Jr; 62 bbls onion sets, W W Knox; 10 rolls leather, M DeLange; 25 bbls flour, Wm Welsh; 1 car bulk meat, J P Hanna & Co; 200 bbls flour, Schoma & Le Lacheur; 1 car scrap iron, Tim Mahony; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 4 hhds broken glass, Wm Frank & Son; 100 g hides, G H Anderson; 25 bxs glass ware, Dithridge & Son; 5 bbls beans, Watt, Lang & Co; 22 kegs butter, Voigt, Maxlord & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 28.—41 bales wool, S Harbaugh; 50 bbls h wine, Shipten & W; 2 cars ice, W Hill; 1 do staves, J Painter; 1 do wheat, R T Kennedy; 13 bbls apples, Voigt, M & W; 1 do do, Hardware, D B Rogers; 100 bdls brooms, McElroy & Co; 14 empty boxes, S S Marvin; 27 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Paper Manuf. Co; 5 bbls peaches, J A Graff; 3 do eggs, 2 kgs butter, Voigt, M & W; 100 bbls flour, M W Rankin; 16 empty bbls, J Connor; 62 bdls hoes, 130 do snyths, 6 bxs butts, Whitmore, W & D; 27 empty bbls, A Wilson; 7 do oil bbls, E S Goodwin; 20 bbls eggs, W H Graff; 15 do do, 10 do d peaches, 5 do bbls potatoes, 5 do bbls onions, J A Graff; 43 bgs e corn, 10 tubs butter, Meanor & H; 36 do barley, F Shields; 2 beams, 2 bdls; Hall & Speer; 54 bgs barley, F Schields; 2 bbls eggs, 1 do lard, 1 do soft soap, A Wilson; 2 cars wheat, J W Bomgarder; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 60 bbls flour, J & A Deitz; 1 car wheat, R T Kennedy; 35 bxs tobacco, S P Shriver; 20 grate bars, Graff, Bennett & Co; 28 cott bbls, Spencer said firm; 2 hhds bacon, 2 bbls oil 10 cases tobacco, Watt, L & Co; 23 bgs feathers, W & F H Noble; 28 tes hams, S H Parker; 100 bbls flour, Dan Wallace.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 28.—71 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 40 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 car oats, Henderson & Bro; 1 do lime, D L Reynolds; 3 cars flour and eggs, Reismyer; 2 do do, C Malone; 2 do do, J Sohl; 2 do do, Ferguson; 15 sks seed, E Hazleston; 2 pkgs butter, H Freese; 2 do do, J R Voskamp; 3 pkgs sundries, G Wanlhefe; 1 car locust posts, J L Brown; 5 cars limestone, Shenberger & Bia bbls benzine, H W C Tweddle. Ir; 59

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 28.—3 cars bbls, Shoenberger, & Co; 1 do turnings, Mullen & M; 10 bbls oil, J H Parker, 40 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 25 bbls oil, Dalzell & T; 25 bxs hd ware, Secomb & Co; 16 bales husks, W F & G Noble; 193 sks barley, Z Walker; 12 rolls rope, Godfrey & Clark; 1 bbl butter, 1 do c seed, P Duff & Son; 15 hhds sugar, 8 bbls rice, J S Dilworth & Co; 25 bbls sugar, J Wilson & Co; 3 bxs eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 1 car pig iron, Hallman & H.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 28.—100 bbls lime, Geo Seward; 1 car ore, Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 box butter, E A Sawyer; 1 car metal, Rogers & Burchfield; 3 do do, Spang, Chaifant & Co; 2 cars flaxseed, M B Suydam; 1 do barley, J Rhoden; 1 car roofings, J M Hemphill; 1 do metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 80 green hides, Luckcamp & Co; 75 sks barley, Smith & Co; 1 car metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 8 cars ice, Ackley; 1 bbl silver seed, Jos Craig; 6 rolls leather, J C Lappe; 48 bdls hides, Stuckrath & Hare.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI,
PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI
PACKET LINE.
The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer, ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.
For freight, pas age, or other information, apply on board or to
JAMES COLLINS,
fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The powerful towboat MARY DAVAGE and Barges.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
fe25 C. CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.—The splendid passenger steamer GLENDALE ..... Capt. HARE,
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports TUESDAY, March 1st, at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe16 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid passenger steamer KATE PUTNAM ..... Capt. ED. EVANS, Com. WM. BARRISON, Clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, March 2d.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe25 GIBBERT & PORTER, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and NEW ORLEANS.—The new side-wheel passenger steamer CITY OF EVANSVILLE, ... Capt. H. DEXTER.
Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, March 2d.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe15 GIBBERT & PORTER, FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
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CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF LIMERICK,
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
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COTTON MILLS

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of HEAVY MEDIUM and LIGHT
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND BATTING.

RIVER NEWS.

The river rose considerably yesterday and was still swelling last evening, with 9 feet 6 inches by the Monongahela marks. Weather cloudy and cool, with indications of a snow storm.

The Glasgow departed for New Orleans yesterday loaded down to the guards.

The new steamer City of Evansville, Capt. H. T. Dexter, will leave to-morrow. Capt. Dexter is determined to get off just as soon as possible, being desirous of getting into the Evansville and Cairo, with the least possible delay. In the meantime those of our citizens, who are desirous of seeing a fine steamboat should not fail of visiting the City of Evansville prior to her departure.

The Juniata, (this is the name,) Capt. Brennan's new packet made a trial trip yesterday. She will leave for Cincinnati on her first trip on Thursday.

The Mary Davage, Capt. Motheral, will leave for St. Louis to-night or at day light to-morrow morning, and shippers should get their bills of lading down as early as possible.

The Kate Putnam, Capt. Ed. Evans, is filling up steadily and will be the first boat out for New Orleans.

The Glendale, Capt. John M. Hare, will depart for St. Louis to-morrow. She is an excellent boat, and offers superior inducements to passengers.

Mr. A. J. Haslett, succeeds Frank Whiting as clerk of the Mary Davage. Mr. Whiting has been forced to resign on account of ill health, and will leave for his home, in Indiana, in a day or two.

The R. C. Gray, Capt. Whittaker, will follow the Glendale to St. Louis.

The Mary Davage has a consideable quantity of freight engaged at Wheeling.

—A Cairo dispatch, under date of Friday, says: Carrie V. Kountz arrived at New Madrid yesterday, and returns from there to-day with a full load of corn; pilot James M. Leeds came here to receive the new flanges and other parts of machinery which were broken and only temporarily repaired when the Tom Jasper went into her above Pisquamine, February 16th.

—The U. S. Marshall has tied up the Gallipolis and Parkersburg mail packet Mattie Roberts, at Parkersburg, at the suit of the Kentucky River Improvemen Company, for sinking a barge loaded with iron belonging to said company, two years ago.

—The mammoth stern wheeler M. J. Wicks is aground seven miles above Grand Tower. She is bound from St. Louis to New Orleans.

—At Clarksville tobacco is being shipped by "all rail" to New Orleans at 43 cents per 100 pounds, and flour at 90 cents per bbl.

—Capt. Hodge Brown, of Dyensburg, is prospecting for a packet for the Evansville and Cumberland river trade.

—The Messenger, New Orleans to Pittsburgh, was at Cairo on Friday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CONSUMPTION.—DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, &c.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, &c.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seawed Tonic gives tone to the digestion, regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and make rich blood for the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. It has now has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased, and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt its virtues. The Syrup may safely be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, unless the lungs have become wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, where the lungs and whole system have despaired, the use of this Medicine has exerted the life of the dying man, and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have been given up by the attending physicians, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians as past all hope of recovery, the Pulmonic Syrup, with these other medicines, has cured many of these confirmed cases, and restored them to good health. Even in cases of long standing constitutional complaint should not give the Doctor a trial, he never fails.

A particular attention is paid to all female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Scirrhus, pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and sterility

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

The city swarms with prostitutes.

The prospects for ice are growing good.

The hotels are doing a comfortable trade.

The Chief of Police, of Allegheny, is hunting burglars.

Grant's Hill, on Diamond alley, has dwindled down to small proportions.

Warden Scandrett was without a commitment until after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which has not been the case for a year.

The Suit brought before Alderman O'Donell by Manning against Geo. Haner, a member of the Police force, in which we expected to have the validity of the late arrests of the Iron City Hotel tested, has been withdrawn.

Allegheny is witnessing more than its share of robberies within the past week. The latest we hear an account of is the rifling of a trunk belonging to a boarder of Hoffman's Hotel, opposite the Fort Wayne passenger station.

Michael Weis was found dead in the bed yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. Frank Wolf in McClure township. He had been complaining of pains, but retired in his usual health. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on his body.

George W. Schimdt made information before Alderman Taylor, charging one Philip Babinger, of the Fifteenth Ward with disposing of goods and property having it in view to defraud his creditors. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

Erratum.—By a slip of the pen we gave the name of Samuel McCune as that of the young man who was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad last week. It should have read Mr. P. B. McCune, brother of Mr. Samuel McCune of Easton's trimming house, this city.

Yesterday morning Alderman Bowden received the information of Andrew Michal against Fred Wessal for keeping a ferocious dog, said animal having attacked Wessel on Chestnut street, and severely bitten him. Subsequently the information was withdrawn, the defendant paying costs.

By reference to our specials from Harrisburg it will be seen that General Barnes of Allegheny, has been appointed Sealer of weights and measures for Allegheny county, and William Logan Flour Inspector for the Western district. Logan is from Greensburg, and a relative of Gov. Geary.

Notaries Public.—The following persons have been appointed and commissioned as Notaries Public for Allegheny county for the ensuing three years: Wm. V. Evans, John Murphy, George Stevenson, J. H. Hillerman, Joseph Alberts, M. Plavin, M. Davis, J. G. West, William Bingham, George Dickson, John G. Brown, W. P. Price and John W. Larrimer.

Income Returns.—Income returns are now being made in large numbers daily, and they are up to the average of last year. The law requires returns to be made by the tenth of March, so that those who have not yet attended to the matter should do so at once, and save trouble. It should be remembered that persons must make returns whether liable or not. Especially should those who have received blanks make returns.

Payment Made.—On Saturday last the first payment of $11,000 was made by the Board of Managers of the Western Hospital, on a purchase of fifty acres of land adjoining their property, at $17,000. In order that the advocates of retrenchment and reform may have no cause to grumble, we will state that the funds taken from the treasury did not [illegible] of the insurrection, but were put there by the volunteer subscriptions of the managers.

Donation Visit.—The members and friends of the Methodist Church at Eldersville, Washington county, Pa., made their pastor, Rev. J. B. Lucas, a donation visit on the 25th inst., and left Mr. Lucas and family over one hundred dollars in cash and provisions. The presentation speech was made by Hugh Patterson, Esq., in a very happy manner. Mr. Lucas, in a few remarks, thanked the people for their kindness, after which all enjoyed themselves in pleasant conversation.

Tour of Inspection.—The Water Committee of the Allegheny Councils, the City Engineer, the Superintendent of the Water Works and other prominent citizens, leave to-day for an extended tour throughout the West, having it in view to visit the principal cities and make observations relative to the Water Works. We hope they may succeed in acquiring much information, and lose no opportunity which may be presented that will cast light upon their important mission.

There has been and will be a general flitting of newspaper offices this year. The GAZETTE goes to the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street; the *Post* has moved to the corner of Wood street and Virgin alley; the *Commercial* goes to the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street; the *Mail* will occupy the present GAZETTE building; the *Chronicle-Bulletin* will occupy the present *Mail* building. Such a general moving around of the press has not been known for many years, as newspaper establishments are generally permanent fixtures in localities.

A boy named Jacob Whevgand, aged sixteen, was drowned in the Monongahela river, at Ormsby borough, yesterday forenoon. Jacob and his little brother went into a leaky skiff for the purpose of crossing the river, but finding no oars in the boat the smaller went on shore to look for some and on returning found his brother who had been standing in the boat had fallen overboard, and is supposed to have been so benumbed by the coldness of the water that, although within a few yards of the shore, he was drowned. His body was afterward recovered.

Alleged Robbery.—Two men giving their names as Samuel Hambleton and William Whitlow, stopped at the West ern Hotel on Water street, on Saturday night, and procured lodgings. They retired early. The two, although strangers, occupied the same bed in a room where several others were sleeping. Hambleton arose when all had gone to sleep, put on Whitlow's clothing and departed. The clothing and contents of the pockets, it is alleged, were worth sixty dollars. No clue to the alleged robber has yet been ascertained.

Young Men's Home.—The new building of this very benevolent institution is situated on Duquesne Way, near the Hand Street Bridge. The report of the Superintendent for the past month shows that much has been done in the way of feeding the hungry and providing for the penniless, and with the accommodations of the new building, erected at a cost of $37,000, furnished in accordance with modern style, and containing office, reading room, sleeping apartments, an elegant and capacious parlor, free baths, &c., it promises to hold out inducements superior to many of our Hotels. May success attend the Home.

New Military Company.

Last Saturday evening a meeting was held at Col. Gerst's, Third ward, Allegheny, for the purpose of organizing a military company. Capt. Casper Gang presided. After the object of the meeting had been stated and discussed at length, about twenty-five persons signed their names to the roll. A committee of three, with Charles G. Sautter as chairman, was appointed to arrange the preliminaries for the regular organization of the company. Another meeting will be held next Saturday evening at the same place.

All Accounts must be Settled.

All persons indebted to J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, on book account or in any other way, are respectfully requested to settle their accounts on or before the eleventh day of March instant, as the business of the firm will be wound up finally on that day. All accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be put in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Goods will be sold until that date at Administrators' Sale at great reduction in prices, as everything must be sold.

CITY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting.

A regular monthly meeting of Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held yesterday, Monday, Feb. 28, 1869.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Bissell Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, McEwan Phillips, Rafferty, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, White, Wilson, President McAuley.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Phillips moved that Council meet in joint session to open proposals for the control of the unexpended balance of the city funds and elect the depositaries as required by law.

The motion was adopted and Councils went into joint session.

The business of the joint session having been concluded, Select Council convened and resumed business.

MONTHLY REPORT OF GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shipton, Chairman of the Gas Committee, presented the annual report of the Committee, and also the following report:

Gentlemen—Your committee would recommend the erection of gas lamps as follows: North side of Smallman street, between 36th and 33d streets, removing present lamp further east; corner of South street and Foster's alley; corner of 45th and Davidson streets; 45th street, between Davidson street and St. Mary's Church; on 45th street, opposite St. Mary's Church; on corner of Penn and 31st streets; on north side of Penn, between 31st and 33d streets; corner of Leech and Sycamore streets; on west side of 26th street, opposite Union alley and opposite O'Brien street; on 44th street, opposite Hatfield street; on 44th street at the A. V. Railroad; on 40th street, midway between North and Willow streets; two on Virgin alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets; two on Arthurs street at Wylie avenue and Franklin street.

Lamps are asked for at the following points where there are no mains: corner of Webster avenue and Arthurs streets; corner of Arthurs street and Steward's alley; corner of 15th street and Mulberry alley.

The report was accepted and the posts ordered.

The annual report was ordered to be printed.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Phillips presented the annual report of the Controller for the year 1869.

On motion of Mr. Brown the report was received and ordered to be printed. [The report will be found on the second page.]

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES.

Mr. Friday presented a communication from Joseph Irwin, claiming damages from the city for injuries done to a house in the Ninth ward, by the failing of Democratic pole.

Mr. Friday moved to refer the matter to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Jones moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Mr. Shipton moved to lay the matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. Burgwin renewed the motion to refer to the Finance Committee, with power to act, under the advice of the City Solicitor.

The motion was adopted.

BROKEN FAITH.

Mr. Morrow moved that Mr. McGowan, the Controller, be allowed to make an explanation to Councils relative to the publication of his annual report in one of the city papers prior to presenting it to Councils.

Mr. McGowan explained as follows: He had permitted the reporters, as an accommodation, to copy his report, in advance, under a solemn promise not to publish it until after it had been presented to Councils, and that promise had been kept faithfully by all the papers except the *Dispatch*. He had received the most solemn assurance on several occasions from Mr. Smythe, the reporter for the *Dispatch*, that the report would not be published, but he had been deceived. He regretted exceedingly the apparent want of courtesy in the publication of the report in advance, but assured Council that it was not so intended by him.

HUDSON ALLEY.

Mr. Morrow presented a petition from a number of citizens, asking the interference of Councils to prevent the passage of an act of Assembly vacating Hudson alley, accompanying which was a resolution requesting the members of the Legislature from Allegheny county to use their influence to prevent the passage of said act.

The petition was received and the resolution adopted.

FEDERAL STREET.

Mr. Brown presented a communication relative to the extension of Federal street from Wylie to Webster avenue, accompanying which was an ordinance as a supplement to an ordinance providing for the extension of said street; providing that the street should be but 42½ feet wide instead of 50 feet.

Mr. Kirk moved to refer the matter to the Street Committee. Withdrawn.

The question recurred on the motion to adopt the ordinance, which was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

MARKET STALLS.

The Chair read an ordinance from the Market Committee relative to the rates of rental of market stalls.

Mr. McEwen moved its third reading and final passage. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Kehew presented a petition from H. H. Byram asking for a reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, a remonstrance against the vacation of a portion of Ridge street. Received.

A POINT WELL TAKEN.

Mr. Morrow rose to a point of order and asked permission to read Rule 14, which requires members when offering any paper to state the general purport. He said that the custom of allowing members from all parts of the house to run up to the desk and place their papers on it should be stopped.

Mr. Kirk insisted upon the enforcement of several other rules, and particularly that relative to the order of business.

Mr. Jones thought that Councils suffered great inconvenience from the practice referred to by Mr. Morrow, and that by a strict observance and enforcement of the rules business would be greatly facilitated.

BUILDING INSPECTOR.

Mr. Littell presented a draft of an act of Assembly, relative to the duties of the Building Inspector and defining the same, accompanying which was a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass it.

The resolution was adopted.

VEHICLE LICENSE.

Mr. Burgwin called up the ordinance exonerating persons in the rural districts from the payment of vehicle license.

Mr. Littell rose to a point of order, which was that the Council had no power to pass the ordinance, because the law provided who should be exempt, and that Councils could exempt no others.

Mr. Burgwin stated that the gentleman's point was not well taken. He did not understand that the President had power to say whether Councils should pass an ordinance, that was for Councils to determine, and the legality of the ordinance after it was passed was for another tribunal to determine. He was ready to reply to the gentleman's argument. The act read by him was simply an enabling act, and while it said who should be exempt it did not say that Councils should not exempt others.

Mr. Shipton moved that the matter be referred to the Police Committee with instructions to report at the next meeting.

The question was discussed at length by Messrs. Shipton, Gallaher and Littell, who opposed the ordinance, and Messrs. Gross, Burgwin, Scully, Jones and others in favor of it.

Mr Liddell called the previous question, which call prevailed.

The question then recurred on the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Coffin called the yeas and nays with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Bissell, Burgwin, Edwards, Friday, Glenn, Gross, Herron, E. P. Jones, I. Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Rush, Scully, Seeley and Thompson—20.

Nays—Messrs. Ahl, Brown, Coffin, Duncan, Gallaher, Hartman, House, Kehew, Liddell, Littell, McEwen, Rafferty, Schmidt, Shipton, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, White, Wilson and President McAuley—19.

So the ordinance was adopted.

ELEVENTH STREET SEWER.

Mr. Aiken offered a petition relative to the Eleventh street Sewer. Referred to Committee on Claims and Accounts.

Mr. Edwards, a petition for the opening of Homewood avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.

Mr. Kirk presented the report of the Allegheny Wharf Committee, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Allegheny Wharf would respectfully report that owing to the decline of the petroleum trade, and the change in the mode of its transportation, a great portion of the wharf is not used or required for the purpose for which it was intended. To derive more revenue to the city, our predecessors have rented out a portion to individuals for various purposes. We have gone over the wharf, examined the matter, and made the following changes, which we hereby submit for your approval:

W. C. McCarthy & Co., depot for night soilling apparatus, formerly rented at $100, advanced to $200 per annum.

John Caskey, storage and cooperage, rented at $77 50, advanced to $100.

Joseph Shallenberger, rented at $450, advanced to $600 per annum.

Brown & Co., cinder hill, rented at $450 per annum, continued at same rate until removed.

Hugh Gallin, storage and cooperage, rented at $75, advanced to $100 per annum.

Hamilton & Broydan, for manure, rented at $50, and John Heath and Daniel Loman for lumber yard, at $20 and $50.

We have refused to rent for these purposes, and direct their removal.

We also found great portions of the wharf used by various parties with flasks, old boilers and rubbish, without compensation, and have directed the Wharfmaster to have all such removed. To secure your approval of our action we present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the Committee as set forth in this report be and the same is hereby approved.

We also present an ordinance making the rules of Wharfage on the Allegheny Wharf the same as established by ordinance on the Monongahela Wharf, which we ask you to adopt.

The report was accepted and the resolution and ordinance accompanying it were passed finally.

RAILROADS.

Mr. House from the Railroad Committee presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN; your Committee on Railroads would respectfully report that they have had before them the Ordinances referred to them granting certain privileges to the Allegheny and Spring Garden Passenger Railway Company and to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, and which they return herewith with a recommendation for their passage.

The report was accepted.

The first Ordinance was then taken up and on motion of Mr. House was put on its second reading.

Mr. House moved its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Kirk moved that the ordinance lay over one month and be printed in the official papers of the city.

The second ordinance was disposed of in the same manner.

VIEWERS APPOINTED.

Mr. Bennett, an ordinance appointing new viewers on the opening of Forty-sixth street, between Butler and Davidson streets. Read and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Adjourned.

Common Council.

President Tomlinson called this branch to order at a quarter past two o'clock. The following members were present:

Messrs. Arthurs, Albeitz, Barker, Barton, Batchelor, Beckman, Bevmer, Black, Booth, Carroll, Caskey, Chalmers, Creegan, Daum, Diamond, Dietrich, Duff, Fedder, Ferson, David L. Fleming, John Fleming, Fulton, Gazzam, Hare, Jahn, Jones, Kohne, Lamprecht, Lyons, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Moseley, McCoy, McGann, McKelvy, Negley, Oliver H. W., senior, Pender, Preston, Schleiter, Schneider, Seitz, Shields, Sholes, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace, and President Tomlinson.

Minutes of preceding meeting read and approved.

The Chairman stated that the Select Council were ready to meet the common Council in joint session to receive the bids for the custody of the public funds.

PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. L. Fleming said he had a preamble and resolution to present for the consideration of Councils which, in his estimation, should be acted upon at once, to secure any benefit therefrom. There being no objection he offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Rumors are current that some material alterations have been proposed at Harrisburg to the "Act Creating a Paid Fire Department" for Pittsburgh, which was approved by these Councils and sent on for Legislative action; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly urge our Senators and Assemblymen to advocate and vote for the passage of the proposed Act for a Paid Fire Department in strict accordance with the text, as approved by these bodies.

Resolved, That the clerks be instructed forthwith to forward to our State Representatives this supplemental action of Councils.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

After the adjournment of the joint session business was proceeded with in regular order.

Mr. Caskey offered a petition for the opening of Beech Alley which was referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution for modification of Building Ordinance, which was referred to Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Creegan, petition for privilege to erect a "Jackson" frame building in Ninth ward. Referred to Wooden Building Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Kelvy offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of three from Common and two from Select Council to the Legislature to urge the passage of the proposed amendments to the Paid Fire Department act, as sent to the Legislature for approval, and report by whose authority, any such were made. Adopted, and Messrs. McKelvy, Morgan and John Fleming appointed from Common Council.

Also, an act repealing fifth section of an act, so as to change the time of making the annual appropriations to the second regular meeting of Councils in each year, thus affording members an opportunity to examine the same. The act was approved, and the clerks directed to forward a copy to the Legislature for approval.

Mr. John Fleming offered a petition for the extension of water main on Second avenue. Referred to Water Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Albeitz; a petition from citizens of Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, asking for nine additional policemen for these wards. The gentleman offered a resolution instructing the Mayor and Police Committee to appoint the same.

Some discussion ensued upon the resolution, which was finally ruled out of order, an ordinance being required to make the change.

Mr. Mitchell, a petition for opening and grading of Main street, Seventeenth ward. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Daum, a petition for water pipe on Willow street.

Also, for gas pipe on Forty fifth street.

Also, report of viewers on opening of Hatfield street.

The petitions were referred.

Mr. Mitchell offered a remonstrance against the report. The report was referred to Street Committe.

Mr. Morgan, a resolution approving the action of the Church Guild in presenting an act to the Legislature for exempting from taxation their property. The resolution was adopted.

THAT "INELIGIBILITY" AGAIN.

Mr Morgan said he had a paper which referred to the President, and asked him to vacate the chair, until it could be acted upon.

The President called Mr. Batcheior to the chair.

Mr. Morgan then presented the following.

GENTLEMEN: The petition of the undersigned, citizens of the Fourth ward, showeth that whereas at a late meeting of your honorable body a petition was presented, signed by a number of highly respectable citizens of our ward, declaring the eligibility of Wm. A. Tomlinson as a member of our ward and his right to a seat in your body, on account of his non-residence, which petition was rather peremptorially laid on the table and its investigation at the matter refused; and whereas your petitioners have satisfactory evidence of his non-residence and ineligibility, and our interests require representatives in Councils who are residents among us and have interests in common with ours: we therefore pray your honorable body that the question of Wm. A. Tomlinson's eligibility be referred to a committee for investigation, and if reported ineligible, that his seat may be declared vacant and a new election ordered.

The communication was signed by twenty-four citizens.

The gentleman after reading the paper offered a resolution providing for the appointment of the Committee provided for.

Mr. Seibert thought Councils had enough of this. The matter was settled once by Councils.

Mr. Creegan—"I move to lay that resolution and petition on the table."

Mr. Morgan—Mr. President, this matter should be investigated. It demands it. I don't believe in bushing up things.

Mr. McKelvey—This was shut up once before. It ought to receive a fair consideration. Its not very courteous to throw over respectful petitions. If there's nothing wrong, investigation can hurt nobody. Who made the motion to lay on the table?

Mr. Creegan—I made that motion, and I ask that it be put through. There's a great deal of talk about tricks, and all that. I call this the biggest trick yet.

Several voices—question, question.

Mr. Morgan—I call for the yeas and nays. If we are to throw over petitions in that way I want to know who does it.

Mr. McKelvy—We might as well throw out everything.

The yeas and nays were then taken with the following result.

Yeas—Arthurs, Albeitz, Barker, Batchelor, Baymer, Black, Bradley, Cameron, Carroll, Chalmers, Creegan, Daum, Diamond, Dietrich, Duff, Edwards, Fedder, Ferson, John Fleming, Hare, Lang, Lyons, Meyer, Miller, Moseley, Negley, Oliver, sr., Selbert, Seitz, Shidle, Smith, Snodgrass, Verner—33.

Nays—Barton, Beckman, Booth, Caskey, David L. Fleming, Fulton, Gazzam, Jahn, Jones, Kohne, Mitchell, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, McCoy, McGann, McKelvy, Pender, Preston, Schleiter, Schneider, Sinoeli, Wallace—23.

[Mr. David L. Fleming desires us to state in explanation of his vote, that when a similar resolution was offered at a previous meeting, he voted in favor of laying on the table, believing mere personal spite had much to do with the matter: but now he votes in favor of the resolution, considering that an investigation is due alike to Mr. Tomlinson, his friends, and the public generally.]

The resolution was accordingly lost.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Tomlinson resumed the Chair.

Mr. Oliver, Sr., offered a resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee of three to negotiate for the transfer of Monongahela turnpike over to the city. The resolution was read three times and passed, and Messrs. Oliver and Baymer appointed from Common Council.

Mr. Oliver, a petition from residents on Frankstown road, asking that work in the way of board walk on that thoroughfare be suspended. Referred to Survey Committee.

INTERESTING TO BUILDERS.

Mr. McKelvey presented an ordinance regulating the strength of walls in buildings, &c., as follows: "In buildings hereafter to be constructed, built, or altered in the city, exclusive of the rural districts, and to be used exclusively for dwellings, with a front of not more than twenty-five feet, and not more than twenty-five feet height, the cellar or foundation walls shall not be less than eighteen inches thick, the front and rear walls not less than thirteen inches thick, and the side walls not less than thirteen inches thick; and where the height shall exceed twenty-five feet, and not be more than thirty-six, the cellar or foundation walls shall not be less than eighteen inches thick, and the outer walls not less than thirteen inches."

The ordinance was read three times and passed, and a letter of approval from the Building Inspector read, accepted, and filed.

NEW ORDINANCES FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Street Committee, presented a resolution for warrants in favor of John Flynn and Cyrus How and for $15,000 for construction of sewers; read three times and passed. Bill of Messrs. Allen & Dunn for $5,000 for work on Try street sewer; warrant ordered. Petition to change Roup street to Magnolia avenue; accepted and referred to Road Committee. Ordinance for grading of Cassetts street from Arch to Forbes street; passed finally. Ordinance for opening of Clark street from Crawford to Miller street; passed finally. Ordinance for grading and paving Poplar alley from Elm to Logan streets; passed finally. Ordinance changing Roup street to Magnolia avenue; laid over. Ordinance appointing viewers to review Robinson street; passed finally. Ordinance for grading and paving Clark street; passed finally. Ordinance for grading and paving Davidson street; passed finally. Ordinance for grading and paving Fortieth street to Greensburg pike; passed finally. Ordinance for grading and paving Thirty-second street from Liberty street to Pine alley; passed finally. Ordinance for grading and paving Twenty-fourth street.

Mr. McKelvy presented a remonstrance from the property holders against the same. Remonstrance accepted and ordinance laid over under the rules.

AN OLD CLAIM.

Mr. Albeitz, from the Committee on Claims and Accounts, presented a report, accompanied by a resolution, directing the Controller to certify a warrant for $55 50 for repairs of Mrs. Ennis house on Webster avenue. Report accepted and resolution passed finally.

Mr. Arthurs presented an act amending an act in relation to vehicle license, accompanied by a resolution authorizing the clerks to forward the same to the Legislature for approval.

The resolution was read three times and passed.

OLD BUSINESS.

Mr. Edwards called up the ordinance relative to the appointment of viewers on opening of Greenburg Pike. The ordinance was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. Batcheior called up a resolution offered by him at a previous meeting in relation to the selection of a Water Commission to take into consideration the subject of a new works and the best method of supplying the city with pure water.

Mr. Snodgrass offered an amendment making the commission to consist of five members and the City Engineer. Lost.

The resolution as read was then passed finally.

Mr. Morgan called up the ordinance for sewer on Diamond street. Passed finally.

An ordinance for paving and grading Twenty-third street was read and passed finally.

An ordinance for grading and paving Thirtieth street was laid over.

THE "POINT" BRIDGE.

In the business from Select Council a resolution was brought up requesting our representatives to have the bill for the construction of a bridge over the Allegheny, at the "Point," laid over for the present.

Objection was made to concurring with Select Council in adopting the resolution. After considerable discussion, on motion of Mr. Morgan, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed finally.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing the Committee on City Property to provide seats in the lobby for spectators. Adopted.

Mr. McGann a resolution requesting the City Hall Commissioner to report to Councils the proposed cost of finishing City Hall and the time of completion. Adopted. Adjourned.

Joint Session.

Both branches having assembled in joint session, President McAuley took the chair and stated the object of the meeting.

Mr. Burgwin, of the Select Branch, called for the reading of that section of the ordinance under which the meeting was called, which was acceded to.

Mr. Phillips, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a number of bids.

In answer to an inquiry, the Chairman said the ordinance called for the selection of the three highest and best bidders. Councils to judge of the reliability of each bank.

The President then opened the bids as presented, and read them, as follows:

Peoples' Savings Bank	5 per cent.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bk.	5 "
Third ward National Bank	5 2-10 "
Peoples' National Bank	4 "
Bank of Pittsburgh	5 "
National Trust Co.	5½ "
Allegheny National Bank	5½ "
German National Bank	5 "
Iron City National Bank	6⅝ "
Pittsburgh Citizens' Bank	5 "

Mr. Morgan moved that the National Trust Company, Allegheny National Bank, and Iron City National Bank be chosen city depositaries, they having made the highest bids.

Mr. Burgwin asked if the National Trust Company was an incorporated institution.

Several members testified to this fact, and spoke of the company as being backed by from ten to twenty millions of dollars by individual liabilities.

Mr. Morgan's motion was then carried, and the Joint session adjourned.

Those We Know.

WILL DECLINE.—We understand that Rev. William Fulton, of Indiana, Pa., will decline the call lately made upon him by the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny. This is to be regretted, as Mr. Fulton is a most excellent and accomplished gentleman.

THE new Street Commissioner of the Second District, George Linderman of the Sixth ward, takes to the work heartily, and promises to make one of the best officers we have had for a long time. We hope George will give the sidewalks in his district especial attention this spring.

WILLIAM HOLTZHEIMER is regarded as the Delmonico of Pittsburgh.

MR. CHAS. BAUER, editor of the *Volksblatt*, is President of the Turner Association.

MAYOR CALLOW has rules as long as a piece of string whereby to govern his police well and effectually.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Mail* nominates Col. Wm. Phillips for Congress next term.

A Mischievous Dog.

Major Burnell has a fancy dog not included in the Museum curiosities, but who keeps his master company on the streets. The dog has a mischievous habit of chewing coat tails, slipping up behind gentlemen engaged in conversation and in the most stealthy and scientific manner gnaws away until he has fringed the coat all around. We have heard of several instances where he has played the trick, much to the annoyance of victims, although the curtailing joke was relished by witnesses. We may remark the dog is spotted.

A NEW RAILWAY.

Ormsby Borough Passenger Railway—Important Meeting Last Night—Resolutions Passed.

Last evening the citizens of the South Side interested in the matter of constructing a passenger railway between Pittsburgh and Ormsby Borough assembled at Eichley's Hall, Twelfth street, Birmingham, to take the matter into consideration. Leading citizens from all the South Side boroughs were in attendance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., presided, with Mr. S. A. Barr as Secretary.

Mr. Aughinbaugh, upon taking the chair, made a few remarks concerning the subject which the meeting proposed to consider, in which he set forth the importance of the proposed railway to the citizens of the boroughs on the South side.

Mr. A. J. Burt, by invitation, made a few remarks, also urging the importance of the proposed enterprise.

Messrs. Jones, Atterbury, Campbell, Johnson and Aughinbaugh were chosen to name the corporators in the proposed bill.

A. Burt, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, now reported the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, a passenger railroad, in accordance with the charter applied for at the last session of the Legislature for the incorporation of the Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company would be a great accommodation to the citizens of Birmingham, East Birmingham and Ormsby, because, 1st. The route to the center of the city of Pittsburgh would thereby be made much shorter, and the grade much better, 2d, The large and rapidly increasing population of the Birmingham boroughs and vicinity, imperatively demand increased facilities of travel.

Resolved, That we earnestly request the members of the Legislature from this county to secure the passage of a bill granting the aforesaid charter.

Resolved, That in our opinion the interest of no rival Company should be allowed to prevent the passage of a measure so necessary for the public benefit and convenience.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The following was offered by Mr. Atterbury:

Resolved, That no individual or corporation shall take more than forty shares of stock at $50 per share, for the period of one month after the books of subscription are opened, after which period, if not a sufficient amount be taken, the above limitation then to be void.

On motion W. C. Aughinbaugh was appointed Solicitor for the corporators.

The meeting then adjourned, to meet at Eichley's Hall on to-morrow [Wednesday] evening.

The running of trains on the Pan Handle Railroad was brought to a sudden stop yesterday by a slide near Lyon, Shorb & Co.'s rolling mill, in South Pittsburgh. A force of about one hundred hands were at work last evening in clearing it away, and it is thought trains will be running through to-day.

GRAND MASQUERADE.

The annual Occasion of the Turners Association, Kings, Queens, Monks and Harlequins mingle in the giddy dance.

Give us the Germans for downright solid enjoyment. While not clannish, they cleave close enough together to render themselves conspicuous in their customs, habits and general rules of social life. They delight in amusements, in each others society, in innocent pleasures and past-times which those of other nationalities look lightly upon, because there is not enough in them to induce unnatural excitement. The head of the German family seldom entertains the idea of spending a gala day or night unless accompanied by his wife and children to partake with him the enjoyment; the heads of most families outside that element act selfishly to the contrary, preferring to "go it alone," and while the one quietly enjoys himself, the other with no restraining influence about him, gives way to himself and has what is popularly termed, and which needs no interpretation, "a jolly good time." It is, therefore, always with pleasure that we attend the numerous occasions of entertainment given under the auspices of our German friends, for there we are sure to meet families united in all families, old as well as young, rich as well as poor commingling together in harmony, equality and good nature, and they all have a hearty welcome for their fellow citizens who do not partake of their ideas of enjoyment.

The long talked of annual masquerade sociable reunion of the Turners' Society last evening was an occasion illustrative of what we have said. It was one of unusual brilliancy and innocent pleasure, and far surpassed, in many respects, any of the previous notable affairs of like character held under the auspices of the above enterprising association. From an early hour in the evening up till ten o'clock, carriage after carriage arrived at the Sixth avenue entrance of the elegant Turner Hall, and deposited the occupants, representing, in appropriate costumes, all the nationalities of the earth, and all degrees of society from the proud king down to the veriest bootblack. In the grand march there were several hundred people, while the attendance in the galleries and lobbies of on-lookers was fully as numerous. We regret exceedingly that our limited space prevents a description of the gorgeous, rich, beautiful and elegant costumes, or the grotesque, fun provoking and comic attires of the ladies and gentlemen. There was the utmost variety displayed and the scene presented on the dancing floor was one of peculiar oddity. Excellent music was afforded by the Great Western band. During the evening several excellent and well produced tableaux were presented on the stage, which added much to the pleasure of the evening. At midnight the masks were removed and great merriment ensued in the mutual recognitions which followed. Towards morning the party separated, all pleased with the entertainment. The affair reflected much credit to the officers, managers and members of the Turners' Association, as it was not only brilliant and successful, but was orderly and well conducted.

Something New—A Public Lecture by Colored Lady.

Madame E. C. L. Parqua, who comes to this city accredited by highly respectable correspondents as a lady of refinement and culture, and an excellent elocutionist, a descendent on one side from a native of Madagascar, and on the other from a native Caribbean Indian, will deliver her lecture on "Eight Years upon the Border of the Caribbean Sea," describing the manners and customs of the people of Hayti,—marrying, mode of burying their dead, the festival of the great Mardi Gras, the causes and chief incidents of the present revolution, &c.

Madame Parqua was educated in France, has traveled and lectured in England, and in various towns and cities in the United States.

Her lecture will be delivered on Wednesday evening, the 2d of March, at Brown's A. M. E. Chapel, corner of Hemlock and Boyle street, Allegheny. Admittance 15 cents. We hope she will be invited to lecture in one of the halls in this city.

Important to the Chronic Invalid.

No one suffers more than the chronic invalid. His days are full of pain and anxiety, seldom free from suffering, and his nights are restless and unrefreshing. What to do to get well is often a doubtful problem. Doctor Keyser, at his great medical office, 167 Liberty street, gives his undivided attention to the cure of chronic diseases. He has devoted the best years of his life to their treatment and cure. He has succeeded in some of the most hopeless and deplorable cases. It won't cost much to make the inquiry of him as to the relief he can give any one that may be suffering from chronic disease. It is at any rate worth the trial.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Gents*: I beg leave through your columns to offer my sincere thanks for the many acts of kindness received from numerous friends and the profession in Pittsburgh, and to express gratitude for the very liberal patronage conferred. I am compelled to say that in consequence of an engagement to lecture in another city I must although reluctantly leave Pittsburgh on Tuesday, March 14th 1870, at two o'clock P. M., precisely.

All who have not been supplied with the improved spectacles, and those requiring advice respecting diseases of the eye can consult me at the Robinson House, corner of Seventh street and Duquesne Way, Room No. 7, up to that hour and date only at which time I close my business in this city.

I am, sir,
yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD S. FRANKS, M. D.

A guarantee is given that every barrel of ale put up by Pier, Dannals & Co., is made of the best qualities of malt and hops. To insure a good draught of ale ask for Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream.

(From the Pittsburgh Medical News.)

Practical Suggestions.

In inflammatory diseases, there is increased fibrin in the blood, and increased uric acid in the urine.

In febrile deceases, there is a diminished fibrin in the blood, and diminished uric acid in the urine.

In dropsy, there is a deficit of albumen in the blood, and a corresponding excess of that substance found in the urine. Whilst in cholera, there is a large excess of albumen in the blood, and none to be found in the urine.

And so in every class of decease the blood and urine are so definitely and almost simultaneously altered in composition, that any deviation from the natural standard of healthy blood, involves a corresponding deviation from the natural standard of healthy urine; and we need only know in what this deviation consists to be able to determine the nature of any decease with more nearly mathematical precision than is possible by any other method of diagnosis.

There are many conditions, however, that require attention by the patient, in order to a thorough, scientific and correct diagnosis.

We therefore suggest the following points of observation for those who contemplate sending to us for medicines or a medical diagnosis:

In collecting a specimen of urine for analysis, take that passed in the morning or immediately after sleep. This is the only kind to be depended on.

What we have said, from our office without receiving attention because not having observed this rule.

Send about about two ounces in a clean vial. A less quantity than two ounces is not to be well tested by all the different processes necessary in complicated cases.

Hundreds have been dissappointed from this cause, and have been obliged to send a second time before they could obtain a diagnosis or medicines.

Always give the name of the patient in full. This is necessary in order to avoid the confusion that might arise in the thousands of cases that come before us; as also in subsequent prescriptions of medicine.

Be sure to give the age of the patient. To know the age is not only necessary to the regulation of doses of medicine, but also to the prognosis or future course of the case: as healthy urine varies in infancy, manhood and old age.

We give these practical suggestions in this connection, for the information of those living at a distance.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
132 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Austrian
Prunelles,
New Turkey
Figs,
New Arabian
Dates,
New Imperial
Prunes,
Baker's, Whitman's & German's
Premium Chocolates,
Cocoa Broma and Cocoa Shells,
at 112 Federal street.
3 GEO. BEAVEN.

Lecture.—Prof. Stearns, of the Oswego Infirmary, lecturer and author, will give a free lecture at the Academy of Music, Tuesday evening March 1st, of the greatest importance to all. Subject: Human Life, how Shortened and how Prolonged. Every person, old or young, should hear this lec